Morning Oregonian.

VOL. 28.—NO. 8500.

PORTLAND, OREGON. FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE A. P. HOTALING CO

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland, Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

—SOLE AGENTS—

J. H. Cutter Whiskies

Pommery Sec Champagne,
Piper Heidsieck Champagne,

Val Blatz Weiner Beer,
White Rock Mineral Water.

G. Shindler & Co.
[illegible]

Bedroom and Parlor Suites,
Folding Beds (all styles),
School Desks, Odd Chairs,
Cheffoniers, Side Boards,
Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

G. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE TRUE

TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE

BETWEEN

The Pacific and Atlantic.

Its rolling equipment is the finest in the world consisting of luxurious sleeping cars, having [illegible], smoking and bath rooms, comfortable [illegible] colonist cars, with free sleeping berths for holders of second-class tickets, and the [illegible] style of day coaches.

Its dining cars and hotels provide the best quality of food in unlimited quantity at reasonable rates.

The variety and grandeur of scenery along its line is unequaled, and in the details of track, train service, etc, nothing is omitted that can add to the safety and comfort of its patrons.

All in all, it gives the best and most serviceable line of travel, whether for business or pleasure between Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria, and all Pacific Coast Points, and Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Boston, New York, and all Eastern cities.

Through Tickets are issued to all principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, at the lowest rates.

For detailed information, apply to the following agents of the company:

C. G. McCORD, 6 Washington st. Portland, Or
E. W. McGINNESS, Seattle, W. T.,
E. E. ELLIS, Tacoma, W. T.,
R. E. BROWN, District Frt. & Pass. Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

Correspondence respectfully solicited.

THE YAQUINA ROUTE.

OREGON PACIFIC RAILROAD

—AND—

Oregon Development Company's Steamship Line.

[illegible] Miles Shorter—20 Hours Less Time than by any other route.

[illegible] through passenger and freight line [illegible] all points in the Willamette valley [illegible] San Francisco.

Willamette River Line of Steamers

The "Wm. M. Hoag," the "N. S. Bentley," the [illegible] leave Portland 6 A. M. Mondays, [illegible] Fridays, from Messrs. Hulman [illegible] 200 and 202 Front street, for Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Salem, Independence, Corvallis, and intermediate points making [illegible] at Albany with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Train Schedule (except Sundays)

Leave Albany 1:00 P. M. Leave Yaquina 6 30 A. M
Leave Corvallis 1:47 P. M. Leave Corvallis 10 38 A. M
Arrive Yaquina 5:50 P. M. Arrive Albany 11 15 A. M.

[illegible] trains connect at Albany and Corvallis.

[illegible] trains connect at Yaquina with the Oregon Development Co's Line of Steamships between Yaquina and San Francisco.

Sailing Dates.

Steamers.	From San Fran.	From Yaquina.
[illegible] Valley	Sunday April 8	Friday April 13
[illegible] Valley	Wednesday, " 18	Tuesday, April 24

[illegible] reserves the right to change sailing dates without notice.

[illegible] Passengers from Portland and all Willamette valley points can make close connection with the trains of the Yaquina Route at Albany or Corvallis, and if destined to San Francisco should arrange to arrive at Yaquina the evening before date of sailing.

Passenger and freight rates always the lowest. For information, apply to Messrs. HULMAN & CO Freight and Ticket Agents, 200 and 202 Front street Portland, Oregon, or to

C. C. HOGUE
Act'g Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Pacific R. R. Corvallis, Oregon.

C. H. HASWELL Jr
Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Agt., Oregon Development Co. 304 Montgomery Street, San Francisco Cal.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
[illegible] RIVER ROUTE

[illegible] daily, leaving Ash-street dock at 10 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. The 10 A. M. train runs through to [illegible] Walla and Dayton connecting at Wallula with Northern Pacific for Helena St. Paul and the East. The 2 P. M. train runs through to Pendleton with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and St. Louis. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. West-bound trains arrive at [illegible] A. M. and 6:00 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leave at 12 Midnight.		From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.
April 2, 14, 26	State	April 1, 13, 25
April 6, 18, 30	Oregon	April 5, 17, 29
April 10, 22, May 4	Columbia	Apr 9, 21, May 3

[illegible] reserves the right to change steamers [illegible] days.

Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day except Friday at 6 A. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street [illegible] Sunday, at 6 A. M., for Astoria.

Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at [illegible] except Sunday.

Salem and Oregon City.—Daily except Sunday, leave Oregon City 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. arrive at Portland, 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Leave Portland at [illegible] A. M. and 4:30 P. M., arrive at Oregon City [illegible] P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton [illegible] points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany [illegible] at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. [illegible] leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers [illegible] and Alaska, between Tacoma and Victoria [illegible] as follows: Leave Tacoma at 4.30 [illegible] Victoria at 5 A. M.

Snake River Points.—The 2 P. M. on Tuesday [illegible] connects at Riparia next day with Snake River steamers for Lewiston and intermediate points.

Ticket office, First and Oak streets.

A. L. MAXWELL,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent

[illegible] DENTIFIX
[illegible]

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

Via O & C R R. and Connections.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

California Express Trains run Daily between

PORTLAND & SAN FRANCISCO

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4 00 P M	San Francisco	7 40 A M
San Francisco	6 30 P M	Portland	10 40 A M

Local Passenger (daily, except Sunday)

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	8 00 A M	Eugene	2 40 P M
Eugene	9 00 A M	Portland	3 45 P M

Pullman Buffet Sleepers [Daily between Portland and San Francisco]

Emigrant Sleeping Cars on through train free of charge.

The O & C R R Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Div from foot of F st.

WEST SIDE DIVISION

PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS.

Mail Train.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	7 30 A M	Corvallis	12 25 P M
Corvallis	1 30 P M	Portland	6 15 P M

At Albany and Corvallis, connect with trains of the Oregon Pacific Railroad.

Express Train.

Leave		Arrive	
Portland	4 50 P M	McMinnville	8 00 P M
McMinnville	5 45 A M	Portland	9 00 A M

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office corner Pine and Second streets. Tickets for principal points in California can be procured at company's office corner Front and F streets, Portland Oregon.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 P M on either the East or West Side Divisions.

R. KOEHLER Manager

E. P. ROGERS, Gen Frt. & Pass. Agent

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

TWO FAST TRAINS DAILY!
NO CHANGE OF CARS!

SHORTEST LINE TO CHICAGO

and all points East via

St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The Northern Pacific R. R.

Is the only line running

Passenger Trains,
Second-Class Sleepers (free of charge)
Luxurious Day Coaches,
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,
Palace Dining Cars (meals 75c),

From Portland to the East.

See that your tickets read via the Northern Pacific R. R. and avoid change of cars

Leave Portland at 10 A. M and 11 15 P. M. daily arrive at Minneapolis or St. Paul at 2 P. M. third day.

Pacific Division—Trains leave Front and G streets daily at 11 05 A. M. and 11 15 P. M. arrive at New Tacoma at 6 30 P. M. and 5 45 A. M. connecting with Company's boats for all points on Puget Sound.

CHAS S FEE
Gen l Pass Agent St Paul

A D CHARLTON
Asst Gen l Pass Agent, No 2 Washington street, Portland Oregon

Depot, corner First and G Streets

INSURANCE

THE NORTHWEST F. AND M. INSURANCE CO.

Authorized Capital, $500,000

Office 33 Washington Street.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£3,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	375,000
Deposit in Oregon	10,000

Agencies in Portland at No. 5 First street

PHILIP C SCHUYLER, Agent.

MARKETS

PACIFIC MARKET.

M. M. SPAULDING | THOS. PATWORTH

SPAULDING & PATWORTH

Butchers and Packers. Dealers in all kinds of meat. Corner Third and Ash streets.

A. H. JOHNSON;

Central Market. 33 First Street

Wholesale Butcher and Packer

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock.

W. W. SPAULDING,

(Successor to J. S. Keller & Co.)

Corner First and Madison Streets, Portland.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats

T. J. UHLMAN,

Rainier Market, Butcher and Packer,

Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats.

61 North West Park street corner D Portland Or

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers and Packers and Retail Dealers in All Kinds of Meats

Special attention given to supplying ships

Intersection Third, A and Ash Streets.

Rooms, Rooms, More Rooms!

And Still They Call for Rooms

AT THE "EMPIRE" ROOM 56 UNION BLOCK We are the only recognized exclusive agency in the city. We neither grow petulant nor impatient with the "curious." It is our highest ambition to meet every caller courteously. If you want a pleasantly located room, call and see us. We will try and suit you.

LYNCH & RAYBURN.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

E. E. PROWELL,
THE LEADING
SOUTH PORTLAND
DRUGGIST.
COR FIRST & MARKET STS.

ME.

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.

I TAKE

Peruvian Bitters.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

AGENTS,

44 Front Street, Portland, Or.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

A Republican Convention for the State of Oregon is called to meet at the City of Portland Oregon on Wednesday the 11th day of April at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the following offices, to-wit: Representative in Congress, three Presidential Electors, Supreme Judge and District Officers and to select six Delegates to attend the National Republican Convention and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The Convention will consist of 209 Delegates apportioned among the several counties as follows:

Baker	6	Lane	10
Benton	7	Linn	10
Clackamas	9	Malheur	2
Clatsop	7	Marion	14
Columbia	4	Morrow	5
Coos	7	Multnomah	30
Crook	1	Polk	6
Curry	4	Tillamook	3
Douglass	9	Umatilla	10
Gilliam	5	Union	8
Grant	6	Wallowa	4
Jackson	7	Wasco	9
Josephine	4	Washington	8
Klamath	1	Yamhill	9
Lake	[illegible]		
Total			209

—The same being one Delegate at large from each county and one Delegate for every 150 votes and one for every fraction over one half thereof cast for Hon. Binger Hermann, Congressman at the last general election. The committee recommend that the primaries be held March 31 1888 and the county conventions April 4 1888 unless otherwise ordered by the proper county central committee.

Republican electors and voters of the State without regard to past political affiliations who believe in the American principle of protective tariff and dignifying American labor giving free popular education to the masses of the people effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the State by maintaining a government pledged to these objects and principles are cordially invited to unite in selecting delegates to the Republican State Convention.

JOSEPH SIMON Chairman

Portland Or Feb 24 1888

Republican papers please copy. 15f td

District of Alaska—Marshal's Sale

11,720 Fur Sealskins

Whereas Decrees of forfeiture have been entered in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska in the cases of the United States vs. the schooners Dolphin, Anna Beck, Grace, Ada, W. P. Sayward, Annie, Lilly L, Ellen, San Jose, Allie I. Algar, Sylvia Handy, their boats, tackle, apparel and furniture together with their cargoes consisting of

8911 Fur Sealskins

A quantity of breech-loading rifles and shot guns, powder, shot and other ammunition together with the cargoes of the schooners Alfred Adams, Alpha, Lottie Fairfield, and Ivan and Aim, consisting of

2786 Fur Sealskins,

A quantity of guns, ammunition, etc. all condemned to the use of the United States. And

Whereas Orders of venditioni exponas have been issued from the office of the Clerk of said Court to me directed and delivered ordering the sale of such property, excepting the schooners Dolphin, Annie Beck, Grace, Ada, San Jose, Ellen, Annie and Allie I. Algar, their boats, tackle, apparel and furniture.

Now therefore, by virtue of such decrees and orders I shall sell at PUBLIC VENDUE in the

Town of Sitka,

On the 18th day of APRIL next or as soon thereafter as the mail steamer shall arrive at Sitka in said District [illegible] all of said property [illegible] to the highest and best bidders for [illegible].

BARTON ATKINS U. S. Marshal

Dated Sitka, [illegible] 1888. 8m [illegible]

Excursion

—TO THE—

Okanagon & Salmon Creek Mines!

SEE FOR YOURSELF,

FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES will leave about April 8th. Ten Days Excursion Trip allowed. The finest opportunity yet offered to visit the Big Bend country, Okanagon and the celebrated Salmon Creek [illegible] guaranteed to everybody. For further information apply to

MURPHY & BURNS, Sprague W. T.

Round Trip Tickets $40. Secure fares at ONCE and DON'T FAIL to embrace the chance offered. 31m

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting

STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the annual meeting of stockholders of this company will be held at the office of the company corner of F and Front streets in the City of Portland County of Multnomah State of Oregon on

TUESDAY, the 10th of April, next

at noon for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

GEO. H. ANDREWS, Acting Secretary

Portland Or March 10 1888. 11m1m

AGENTS WANTED

For our celebrated Portraits. Work first-class. Big money to active men. Pacific Portrait Co., 1221 Market street, San Francisco.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS.

Senator Wilson Speaks on the Tariff and the Surplus.

THE SENATE PASSES THE BOND BILL

The Deadlock in the House Remains Unbroken—Congressional and General Notes of Interest to the Northwest

Washington April 5.—A proposal from the Dominion of Canada for direct and immediate interchange of parliamentary publications which was transmitted to the senate by the secretary of state, was referred to the committee on printing.

Wilson, of Iowa then addressed the senate on the president's message. He quoted figures contained in the last annual report of the secretary of the treasury showing receipts and expenditures of the government for the last three years the aggregate of receipts over expenditures being $178,000,000 or an average of $60,000,000 a year. The result of this disclosed (he said) the present limit within which congress should move in the matter of reducing the revenue. All the senators would admit [illegible] agree that the revenue should be reduced. He alluded to the great achievements of the republican party and spoke particularly of the practical capacity which could evolve boundless credit for a government that was bankrupt when it took charge of its affairs.

He referred to the railroad land grant policy something in which the republican party had, without due consideration followed the precedents of the democratic party. The republican party should be excused for not at once detecting the dangerous possibilities of that democratic land grant policy. It was not responsible for the war but it was responsible for the maintenance of American institutions, enforcement of the laws and unity of the republic. This responsibility it had met and discharged faithfully and fully.

Referring to the growth and prosperity of the country he contrasted the figures of 1860 with those of 1880 as to agriculture and to manufactures, and said that the true policy was one which would plant manufacturing establishments in every part of every agricultural state. If reduction of prices for manufactured articles was what was wanted there was no surer road to its realization than the one which would lead to distribution of manufacturing plants in all localities where agriculture produced cheap food and where forests and mines and quarries supplied raw materials to be used. There should be an end of the policy which tended to centralize manufacturing plants in great cities and a policy should be adopted which would distribute them in all parts of the country. If however they were to follow the president's suggestion they would not multiply and distribute manufacturing plants but they would embarrass those now in operation and repress the tendency to invest capital in them.

As to the annual surplus of about $60,000,000 he asked what was the right thing to do about it. Could the right thing be found in any of the various schemes urged upon our attention by the president and other opponents of protection? Was there anything in those schemes that could produce such happy results as had happened in the cotton manufacturing industries of the Southern states within the last seven years? The country was doing well under the policy which the president assailed. Whatever of danger was now menacing the country came from sources other than those embraced in that policy. That policy had given the country strength and prosperity.

Proceeding to discussion of the question of duty on sugar and molasses he quoted figures to show that under [illegible] of the tariff the prices of the articles had fallen considerably for several years past and suggested removal of the duty on sugar and molasses amounting to about $55,000,000 as the means of guarding against the annual surplus of $60,000,000.

He quoted some sentences from the president's message and asked whether any better response could be given to the nation than by placing sugar and molasses on the free list. He would admit free all sugar and molasses coming from countries which did not impose import duties on those commodities and which reciprocated by admitting American products free of duty into their ports and then why not adopt the practical business plan which had worked so well in European countries, and provide for paying reasonable bounty to the producers of sugar in the United States.

He criticised the president's suggestions on the subject of wool and said no one would infer from them that under tariff tinkering the wool product of the country had fallen off 43,000,000 pounds in three years. After discussing the wool and flax questions as affecting the farmers Mr. Wilson said the farmers should demand that all articles produced by them should be taken from the free list and that at least a moderate rate of duty should be imposed upon them.

He asked whether there was no way of getting rid of the annual surplus revenue without disturbing our industrial interests. He would [illegible] the reduction on intoxicating liquors. The true interests of the people demanded that the revenue system should be so adjusted as to prevent the tax on intoxicating liquors from becoming a fixed and necessary part of it. He should deeply regret the passage of any bill looking to reduction of the revenue which did not make a provision [illegible] start toward the ultimate elimination of the liquor tax from the law.

THE BOND BILL PASSED.

At the close of Wilson's speech consideration of the house bill for the purchase of U. S. bonds was resumed.

McPherson withdrew the amendment offered by him yesterday.

Then the substitute as amended by the Beck proposition was agreed to and the bill was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Beck the senate insisted on its amendment to the bill and the following committee on conference was appointed: Sherman, Allison and Beck.

Following is the text of the bill as passed: That section 2 of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1882 and for other purposes and which is as follows: That the secretary of the treasury may at any time apply surplus money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated or so much thereof as he may consider proper to the purchase for redemption of U. S. bonds provided that the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, and shall be canceled, was intended to be a permanent provision of law and the same is hereby declared to have been since its enactment and to be in full force and effect now.

Section 2. That whenever the circulation or any portion thereof of any national bank not in liquidation shall be surrendered and the same or an equivalent amount is not taken by national banks within thirty days thereafter the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to purchase at the market price thereof an equivalent amount in silver bullion in excess of the minimum of $2,000,000 per month for coinage purposes which shall be coined and used as provided in the act passed February 28, 1878, entitled An act authorizing the coinage of standard silver dollars, and to restore its legal tender character. Providing that nothing in this act shall alter or repeal said act of February 28, 1878.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to provide for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry to facilitate the exportation of live stock and their products and to extirpate contagious pleuro pneumonia and other diseases among domestic animals. After some discussion the bill was laid aside without action.

Hawley's joint resolution authorizing the secretary of war to receive for instruction at the military academy at West Point, Jose Andreas Urteches, of Nicaragua, was passed.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

THE DEADLOCK.

The Time of the House Consumed in Dreary Roll Calls.

Washington April 5.—The house to-day resumed the filibustering over the direct tax bill which consumed the time from noon yesterday until 2 o'clock this morning. Speaker Carlisle ruled to-day that he had no power to put an end to filibustering as there were just enough members opposed to the bill to make dilatory motions and prevent the majority from passing it. Dreary roll calls continued cutting off reports from the commerce and military affairs committees which had special orders for to-day.

The entire day was consumed in roll call. Not an incident of interest occurred and finally the house took a recess until 10 to-morrow.

In the interval between votes Hatch of Missouri introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to consider what can be done to prevent loss of life and limb in coupling and uncoupling cars used in interstate commerce, and in handling the brakes of such cars and in what way the growth of the system of heating passenger cars from the locomotive or other single source can be promoted to the end that such commission may make recommendation in the premises to the various railroads with [illegible] and report its doings to congress at an early date.

THE POINT AN OLD ONE.

Contrary to the general understanding of the house the question of parliamentary law raised yesterday by a motion to excuse a member from voting on a proposition to take a recess is by no means a new or unsettled point. On May 26 1877 during the consideration of a contested election case Representative Hatch of Missouri asked to be excused from voting on a motion to adjourn. Blackburn moved formally that the gentleman be excused. A point of order was made against the motion by Calkins that it was not in order and Speaker Keifer sustained the point and held that a motion to be excused from voting on a motion to adjourn or take a recess could not be entertained. His decision was based upon rulings by Speaker Cobb of the thirty first congress, Boyd of the thirty third, Colfax of the thirty ninth and other authorities.

RIDDLEBERGER'S OPPOSITION.

The Reason of His Hostility to the British Extradition Treaty.

Washington April 5.—It is understood that the reason for Riddleberger's decided opposition to the British extradition treaty so far manifested is due to the amendment of section four by the senate. This section originally read: "Malicious injuries to property whereby the life of any person shall be endangered if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both high contracting parties." The senate committee on foreign relations amended this to read: "Malicious injury to person and property by the use of explosives or malicious injury or obstruction to railways whereby the life of any person shall be endangered if such injuries constitute a crime according to the laws of both high contracting parties or according to the laws of the political division of either country in which the offenses shall have been committed and of that political division of either country in which the offender shall be arrested."

OPPOSITION TO RATHBONE.

Two Senators Vote in Committee Against His Confirmation.

Washington April 5.—Senator Morgan appeared before the senate commerce committee this morning and vigorously opposed the nomination of Jared L. Rathbone as consul general at Paris. Eleven of the thirteen members composing the committee were present and after Morgan's argument a vote was taken and nine senators voted for a favorable report on the nomination and two adversely.

THE QUESTION OF ADMISSION.

A Caucus of Democratic Members of the House to Discuss the Bill.

Washington April 5.—Representative Cox chairman of the democratic caucus committee has issued a call for a caucus of democratic members of the house to be held Saturday evening next for the purpose of considering the proposed admission of new territories into the Union.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Nevada's Claim for Indemnity.

Washington, April 5.—Senator Stewart appeared before the senate committee on military affairs to-day and presented the claim of the state of Nevada for money paid by that state during the civil war for enrollment, pay and transportation of troops. The state paid $119,800 during the war for this purpose, which it borrowed and upon which sum it has already paid $229,897 interest. The state now asks that this sum be returned to it. At the time the expense was incurred an officer of the government promised that the state should be paid for all money expended in the equipment, pay and transportation of troops employed to defend the overland stage line and for other purposes. The committee decided to refer the matter to Walthall and Stewart for decision.

Postoffices and Pensions.

Washington April 5.—William L. Griffin was to-day appointed postmaster at Moscow, Nez Perce county Idaho to succeed Walter P. Gaither resigned.

D. H. Guren has been appointed postmaster of Castle Rock, Cowlitz county Washington territory, in place of Mrs. Mary Jackson, resigned. William W. Bettinen was appointed postmaster of this office March 30, but was not commissioned.

The vacancy caused by the death of Basil Parnes postmaster at Samish, Skagit county, Washington territory, was filled to-day by Robert Watkinson being appointed.

Pensions were to-day granted to Oliver Butler Knight, John H. Lowell, Althouse Joshua Abbott Gardiner.

For a Railroad at Clatsop.

Washington April 5.—Dolph has reported his bill to the senate authorizing the secretary of war to purchase the necessary land at the mouth of the Columbia and Yaquina bay for the improvement of these two waterways. It is proposed to construct a railroad some twelve miles in length at the mouth of the Columbia and bring material from a quarry to the point where the improvement of the mouth of the river is being carried on.

Programme of Territorial Legislation.

Washington April 5.—The house committee on territories has agreed upon an order of business for the few days in Leven [illegible] assigned the committee for next week. The Oklahoma bill will be first considered and [illegible] on its passage to be followed by the omnibus bill to admit Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico into the Union.

Gen Terry Placed on the Retired List.

Washington April 5.—General Terry was placed on the retired list of the army to-day. This is in accordance with the report of the army retiring board of which General Schofield is president. The report was submitted by the secretary of war to the president to-day and was immediately announced.

Approved by the President.

Washington April 5.—The president has approved the act amending the laws relating to the navigation of the act to confirm the New Madrid location survey number 2880 and to provide for the issue of a patent therefor and the act for relief of importers of animals for breeding purposes in certain cases.

A Satisfactory Settlement Promised.

Washington April 5.—Secretary Bayard to-day received a cable from United States Consul Lewis at Tangier the tenor of which is that a satisfactory settlement of the trouble with the Moorish government will soon be reached.

On the Free List.

Washington April 5.—The state department is informed that the Venezuelan government has issued a decree placing barbed wire on the free list.

A TRAIN'S MAD PLUNGE.

Thrown From a Bridge Into an Angry Stream.

MANY ARE KILLED AND INJURED

The Wreck Happens in Iowa on the Chicago Milwaukee & St Paul Road. Lists of the Killed and the Injured.

St Paul April 5.—A special dispatch from New Hampton Iowa says: A terrible railroad accident occurred about four miles west of here on the Milwaukee & St. Paul by which at least a dozen people lost their lives and from fifteen to twenty were injured. A train which left Chicago at 11 30 yesterday morning and was due here at 2 13 A. M. this morning passed here nearly on time and when about four miles west plunged into a creek the bridge of which was washed out. The creek was swollen by an immense amount of water which had been running for the past few days and in addition a gorge was formed which previous to the arrival of the train carried away a portion of the bridge. There was nothing to show that there was danger ahead and the train plunged into the stream while running at full speed. The engine and three coaches went into the creek and were immediately submerged in the torrent of water which overflowed the banks.

A scene of the wildest confusion ensued and those of the train crew and passengers who escaped death and injury were immediately called into service to relieve the drowning or pinioned passengers. It was with great difficulty that the passengers could be reached owing to the rushing of the waters through the car windows. Those who were rescued from the smoking car which was almost entirely submerged were taken from the windows some maimed to such an extent that they were powerless to help themselves while others unhurt were nearly drowned before aid could reach them.

At 11 A. M. six dead bodies had been taken out from the creek and three more were known to be underneath the debris, through which the water was madly pouring. It was stated that the engineer and fireman were instantly killed or were caught in the cab and drowned before aid could reach them but the confusion and excitement was so great that it was difficult to secure reliable information. In addition to the passengers known to be killed from fifteen to twenty were rescued that are more or less seriously injured. A number were so dangerously hurt that it is feared they cannot possibly recover.

As soon as a train man who escaped injury could be spared he was dispatched to the next station and a relief train was telegraphed for from Mason City. Telegrams for relief were also sent to Charles City and other near places. It was not until several hours after the accident that a train arrived with physicians.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

Charles City Iowa, April 5.—The wreck of the Chicago Milwaukee & St Paul railroad some claim was caused by ice on the track, while others claim by the spreading of the rails. The engine jumped the track first and the baggage car and tender plunged with the engine into the water. The smoker struck on top of the engine and was badly mashed. The engine is entirely under water, and the baggage car is almost covered with water.

There were about thirty people in the smoker. Four were killed so far as known besides the engineer who was crushed between the cab and the smoker. The fireman escaped unhurt. There were about twenty-five to thirty wounded though none fatally. The belief is that three or more bodies are yet under the wreck. The baggage man and route agent escaped through a window without much injury.

The names of the dead that have been learned are as follows: W. Anderson, C. Lirens, J. Daniels, James Seagel, engineer, of Mitchell, D. T. and Dora Heidecker, the latter a girl about 4 years old.

Of the names of the wounded only two can be obtained, those of Mr. O. Ballen and H. Sear both of Nora springs.

A Chicago traveling man and a conductor kept the passengers quiet till they could help them out. The wounded are mostly burned from the engine. The mails and baggage are in the river.

Three physicians from New Hampton and three from Charles City, are doing all they can for the wounded.

CAUSED BY A BLOCK OF ICE.

Chicago, April 5.—A dispatch to the associated press from New Hampton Iowa says: The train was thrown from the track by a block of ice which the wind and high water had placed there.

The list of killed given in this dispatch is the same as given from Charles City. The following list of wounded is also given: Jacob Schirl Jr., Sioux Falls, Dakota, C. J. Weiland, Geneva Iowa, Nick Corning, Aurora, Wis., J. M. Christianson, Denmark, Mr. and Mrs. Heidenker and five children, the baby being killed as mentioned in other dispatches: James Murphy, Ossian, Ohio; Arthur White, Blackstone, Mass.; J. Glanson, Monticello, Wis.; Frank Studebaker, Boag, Wis.; Henry Schmarr, Nora Springs, Ia.; Adam Kouch and wife, Prussia; Gus Berlin, Prussia; Ellwood Ewers, Marshal, Wis., and Philip Gross, Fort Atkinson, Ia. None of these are fatally injured and they are being cared for at New Hampton. Hopes are now entertained that no more bodies are imprisoned in the wreck.

"CERTAIN CORRESPONDENCE."

Reading Engineers Solid with the Burlington Company.

Philadelphia April 5.—Certain correspondence between George E. [illegible] of the Knights of Labor and General Manager Stone of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was made public this morning. On March 24th Eastman wrote to Stone stating that in order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the position and policy of late Reading engineers and firemen now employed on the "Q" and those who are to be employed he would state that the men would be faithful to their duties and steadfast in their allegiance to their new employers.

March 28th Stone wrote to Eastman assuring him that the Reading men on the "Q" would never be displaced to make room for anybody.

GREAT FIRE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Half the Business Portion of Amesbury in Ashes.

Amesbury Mass. April 5.—The largest fire ever known in the town is now raging. The Babcock Carriage Company is burned out and so J. H. Clark & Co., Walker, Shields & Co., A. N. Parry & Co., Lambert Hillander, the Hume Carriage Company and nearly a dozen dwellings. The fire is spreading and threatening destruction to a large amount of other property. The loss will probably reach several hundred thousand dollars. Help has been asked from Lawrence, Merrimac, Haverhill and Newburyport.

About half the business portion of the town was destroyed. Five dwellings are among the burned buildings. Over 100 people are thrown out of employment. The total loss is estimated at nearly $1,000,000.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

It Appears to Be as Bad East as on the Pacific Coast.

Philadelphia April 4.—Before the senatorial postoffice investigating committee to-day several witnesses testified as to the wholesale removals of old employes, defective service since the change, and participation of the heads of departments and subordinates in ward politics. Ex-Postmaster Huidekoper said he was removed without cause, and after Postmaster-General Vilas had told him that under his administration Philadelphia was the best managed postoffice of any in the United States.

A FRIGHTFUL LEAP.

Particulars of the Descent from a Balloon with a Parachute.

Chicago April 5.—A special from Jackson, Mich., gives the following particulars of the aeronaut's ascension. Prof. Hogan made a magnificent trip from his balloon yesterday. The first attempt at ascension was a failure, but the second effort was a success and the air ship soon reached a hight estimated at nearly 6000 feet. At this elevation the balloon seemed to stand still [illegible] by the aid of glasses Hogan could be seen edging over the side of the car. Suddenly the cry went up: "He has jumped," and the crowd craned their necks to see the man dash himself to [illegible]. The parachute failed to work at first and the daring aeronaut was seen diving to the earth with lightning speed. A moment later however the umbrella shaped life preserver opened its wing and Hogan's rapid descent was checked. From that point he dropped slowly and reached the earth safely at a point about one and a half miles from the city. He fell [illegible] and dropped 500 feet [illegible].

THE LAYTON ART GALLERY.

Milwaukee Receives a Valuable Donation from a Generous Citizen.

Milwaukee Wis., April [illegible].—The Layton art gallery, presented to the city of Milwaukee by Fred Layton, an old and wealthy resident was thrown open to the public to-day. The building and grounds represent an investment of about $100,000. To this Layton added donations of pictures valued at about $50,000 and to-day he drew a check for $100,000 as an endowment fund for the temple. Other prominent citizens have contributed liberally in the shape of valuable pictures and all together the gallery will compare favorably with any other institution of its kind in the country.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Republicans Victorious and the Suffrage Amendment Carried.

Providence April 5.—Full returns of yesterday's election show that Taft republican candidate for governor has a majority of 184 and Luther republican candidate for lieutenant governor 1750. The suffrage amendment had 573 over the necessary three-fifths vote. The senate stands: Republican, 23; democratic, 6; no election, 5. House: republican 54, democratic 16, prohibition, 1, no election 1.

DEATH OF JACOB SHARP.

The Boodler Chief Passes Away at His Home in New York.

New York April 5.—At 1 30 P. M. to-day Jacob Sharp was unconscious and his family do not expect that he will live more than two hours at the farthest.

DEATH ENDS THE STRUGGLE.

New York April 5.—Jacob Sharp died at 9 20 to-night.

A Publishers' Trust.

New York April 4.—The subscription publishers propose to form a trust. By means of private marks they intend that every book shall have an identity and be registered so it can be traced to the agent who first obtained it no matter how many hands it may pass through. When it has been discovered that the book has been sold for less than the market price no matter how cheaply it may be published or at how small an advance on the cost it may have proved profitable on account of large sales, the subscription publishers intend to blacklist the offending agent and drive him out of business. They wish it understood that their new system will kill book cutting and prevent lawsuits.

Spreckels's Baltimore Venture.

Philadelphia April 4.—Spreckels said this afternoon: "It is true I have purchased the property and I will build a sugar refinery here. I shall proceed without delay to make my numerous contracts and do everything possible to quickly build the refinery. The property I have bought is the Merrick property which has an area of between nine and ten acres. The property is on the line of the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Reading and the Lehigh Valley railroads. The price paid was $500,000 cash." He added that the work would be completed in about one year.

An Ohio Centennial.

Marietta Ohio, April 5.—The centennial exercises of the settlement of Marietta began to-day, with the annual meeting of the state historical and archeological societies. The exercises opened with the annual address of the president Hon. F. C. Sessions of Columbus and was followed by the principal address by Judge Cox of Cincinnati. To-morrow morning the society will hold a business meeting and Hon. M. Force will speak in the afternoon.

The celebration is intended to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of the territory northwest of the Ohio river from which were carved the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Notes from Tucson.

Tucson A. T., April 5.—Judge Barnes to-day sentenced John Johnson to fifteen years in the penitentiary. He assaulted Judge Lovell after conviction and escaped from jail.

Engineer Michaels was badly scalded to-day in the wreck of a freight train at Benson, and fireman Dooley was seriously burned.

L. H. Orndorf, a freight brakeman was killed at Heaton near Phoenix Junction yesterday.

Blaine Greatly Broken in Health.

Pittsburg April 5.—James W. [illegible] of this city is in receipt of a letter from a personal friend now in [illegible] which he [illegible] Mr. Blaine [illegible] at [illegible] greatly broken in health. Any [illegible] will know the reason [illegible] the presidential [illegible]. [illegible] will not be spared long.

The Interstate Commerce Law.

New York April 5.—The chamber of commerce this afternoon adopted a preamble and resolution calling on congress to take action to prevent evasions of the interstate commerce law now practiced by railroad companies and to apply the regular penalties for violations of the law to both railroads and shippers.

Hill Not a Candidate.

Albany April 4.—Gov Hill is reported to have said that he is not a candidate for the [illegible] presidential nomination nor has he been at any time. He will within a few days publish a letter in a prominent democratic newspaper in New York unqualifiedly withdrawing from the canvass.

Women Running the Town.

Oskaloosa Ka., April 5.—The ladies who were elected to the offices of mayor and council took the oath of office to-day, and will at once assume their official duties. They declare for law and order and public improvement.

Young Logan Arrested.

Cleveland April 5.—John A. Logan son of the late senator who shot and wounded a riotous Italian striker was to-day arrested and taken before a magistrate at Newcastle, Pa. He gave $1000 bail for his appearance.

Dropped a Mile from a Balloon.

Jackson Mich April 4.—An aeronaut named Hogan dropped with a parachute from a balloon from a hight of over a mile to-day. He reached ground safely though badly off for breath.

Honors for Mrs. Cleveland.

New York April 4.—Mrs. Grover Cleveland was to-day elected president of the Eastern alumnae association of Wells college, at the annual meeting of the association in this city.

Jacob Sharp Very Ill.

New York, April 4.—The Tribune says that Jacob Sharp is in a serious condition, and the physicians expect him to live but a short time.

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

Platform of the Prohibitionists of California.

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS

The State Railway Commission—Suicide of a Pioneer at Jacksonville—San Francisco and Other Coast Notes

SAN FRANCISCO April 5—At the state prohibition convention to-day quiet reigned where confusion reigned yesterday. Ex-Gov St John still has high claims for a large vote in California. At the meeting last night he said in his address that the prohibition party proposed to protect the laborer's tools and the laborer and his boy as well. He was in favor of placing the railway and telegraph systems under government control. Moreover he would elect the president by direct vote of the people. [illegible] was pictured as an astute politician.

In the platform adopted to-day the following were among the provisions:

"We emphatically protest against all state aid for the encouragement of the business of making intoxicating drinks."

"We declare that Sunday is an institution so interwoven into our laws, our customs, our civilization and the very structure of our government, and so beneficently connected with our social, business and moral life that we cannot dispense with it, and so believing we demand the enactment and enforcement of an intelligent and rational Sunday law."

"We are in favor of universal and enforced education of the youth of our state, including instruction in regard to the effects of alcohol upon the human system."

"We believe sectional feeling between the North and the South should be obliterated."

"We demand that the inheritance of the children of America in this country shall be preserved, and that the immigration of criminal and dangerous classes be positively prohibited, and to that end we demand reformation of our naturalization laws."

"We favor government ownership and control of railroads and telegraphs, seeing that otherwise they will soon own and control the government."

"We commend complete reform in the civil service and the application of sound business principles to the selection of officers for the public service."

It demands the extinction of the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of all intoxicating beverages, enforced by the effect of preventive pledges. It concedes the right to manufacture for medicinal and mechanical uses. The platform hails with pleasure the cultivation of the grape in this state, and asserts that there will be always a good market for raisins, syrup and canned fruits and fresh grapes. But we denounce the prostitution of the grape industry to the manufacture of wine, brandy or other intoxicating liquors.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

The convention elected the following delegates to the national convention this afternoon: First congressional district, L Ewing of Sebastopol and J Robinson of Guerneville; second district, W Clarke of Amador and Dr McLean of Stanislaus; third district, C H Dunn of Sacramento and Josiah Wills of Contra Costa; fourth district, R H McDonald and Mrs Shelton, both of San Francisco; fifth district, L W Kimball of Los Gatos and I B Stewart of San Francisco; sixth district, H C Wilmer and W R Goodman of Los Angeles.

Delegates at large to the national convention at Indianapolis: Samuel Fowler of Tulare, Mrs Joel Russell, of Haywards, Rev John Hector, of San Francisco, and Jesse Yarnelle, of Los Angeles. For chief justice of California, Robert Thompson; presidential electors, Gen John Bidwell of Chico and Dr R H McDonald of San Francisco.

FROM SALEM.

Supreme Court Proceedings—The Railway Commission—Etc

SALEM Or April 5—Supreme court: B Verdier, respondent, vs John Bigne et al, appellant; appeal from Multnomah county; argued and submitted. Thomas N Strong attorney for respondent, E B Watson attorney for appellant.

Docket for next week: Monday April 9, State vs Bailey; Tuesday April 10, Narcissa D Gaston vs the city of Portland, and Wm M Colvig vs Klamath county; Wednesday April 11th, Hiram C Brown et al vs E A Crasen et al; Thursday, April 12, Thompson vs Hawley.

Frank Dimeler, a sewing machine agent, who has been sick some time, was to-day adjudged insane.

The railroad commission had a session to-day. A letter was received from the O R & N Co in regard to the complaint of Russell & Co of overcharge in freight. The company declines to pay a rebate and gives reasons which, to the commission, are not satisfactory.

The commission has written to M Hosford, of Canby, who made a charge of discrimination against Canby and in favor of New Era by the O & C, declining to interfere. Under Deady's decision the company has a right to offer advantageous rates to New Era shippers, as that is a competing point with the river, while Canby is not. The commissioners go down to Oswego to-day to investigate the recent Narrow Gauge accident.

Al Nash, a brakeman on the O & C, to-day broke a leg at noon by falling from a boxcar at Woodburn while cars were being switched. His leg was set, and he was brought to Salem to-night.

THE PUGILISTS.

McAuliffe and Glover of Chicago, Sign Articles of Agreement

SAN FRANCISCO April 5—Articles of agreement were signed to-night for a fight between Frank Glover of Chicago and Joseph McAuliffe of San Francisco, both heavy weight pugilists. The match takes place in about six weeks. The prize will be a valuable trophy entitling the winner to claim the championship of the Pacific coast. The scene of the contest was not decided upon, but stipulation was made that it must take place in one of the recognized athletic clubs of this city, and be with gloves large enough to satisfy the requirements of the law. The utmost good feeling prevailed on both sides and no difficulty was experienced at last in arranging matters. Glover will go into training across the bay under the care of Billy Delaney, while McAuliffe will do his preliminary work under Barney Farley's supervision.

FROM JACK DEMPSEY

The president of the California Athletic Club is in receipt of a letter from Jack Dempsey in which the latter rather regretfully declines the position offered him as manager of the club. Dempsey states that while he was in correspondence with the club on the matter he saw a chance to go into business, and he is now proprietor of the Long Island hotel on [illegible] street, New York.

SUICIDE AT JACKSONVILLE.

A Pioneer Hangs Himself in a Room at a Hotel

JACKSONVILLE Or April 5—Considerable excitement was created here this afternoon by the finding of the body of David L Hopkins hanging to the top of the door in his room in the United States hotel. He had taken a long roller towel, placing one end over the top of the door, then shutting the door and fastening it. He then placed the other end of the towel around his neck. It is supposed that he threw his feet from under himself, choking to death. Hopkins has been ailing for several years, besides having some financial troubles, which is thought to have been the chief cause of his suicide. He was an old pioneer, having arrived here in 1854. Some $8 in gold was found in his room besides numerous papers, which will be looked through at the inquest to-night.

CALIFORNIA NEWS ITEMS.

San Francisco Market Review

SAN FRANCISCO April 4—Last week's rains came in good time. In some sections farmers were obliged to cease plowing on account of the dryness of the ground. Seeding is progressing again and prospects for an abundant harvest are bright.

San Francisco clearing house exchanges have been falling off slightly during the past two or three weeks and the exchanges for March were $65,693,000, against $65,187,000 in March, 1887.

All cereals are dull and the tendency is downward. Stocks in our warehouses April 1, as reported by the produce exchange, were 69,900 tons of wheat, 2500 tons of barley and 2100 tons of oats.

Flour has been marked down 10 cents per barrel during the week and is dull at the decline with considerable competition among millers.

Barley is easy, and brewing descriptions are 5 cents per cental lower than last week.

Oats have come down from their high horse, and are selling 5 cents lower than at this date a week ago, owing to heavy receipts and the rain.

The spring clip of wool is now coming in from the San Joaquin valley. Lots are small and dragging, and sell at 11 to 1[illegible] cents per pound. The quality of the wool compares favorably with last year's spring clip. Eastern buyers are here and are willing to purchase if sellers will make light concessions, which however they seem disinclined to do. Stocks of all grades here are about a million and a half pounds, chiefly old wool.

Hops are in better shape in the Atlantic coast, but the market is nominal and dead and hops here are responding to the improvement there.

Honey is [illegible] at this time [illegible] all [illegible] being held [illegible].

Butter has [illegible] recovered from its recent depression and is now slowly tending upward. Delivery [illegible] commission merchants are [illegible] and this keeps stocks down. The general [illegible] the butter has touched [illegible] (for fancy). This price is exceptionally high for the lowest quotation in [illegible]. It is due to the lateness of the season and shortness of feed.

Cheese is coming in more freely though not heavily and is lower.

Strawberries were not held at very high prices during the week.

Apples have almost disappeared and good ones are high.

Potatoes are in free supply, dull and lower, as new potatoes are getting down to prices which places them in competition with old.

Beef is easier and rather quiet with better supplies. Mutton is half a cent lower all around. Lamb has also declined, receipts being more liberal. Veal is in moderate supply. Good hogs are in demand at high prices.

The reported transfer of one of the local sugar refineries to the great Eastern sugar trust was the principal occurrence under this head during the week. Just how sugar is going to act from this on nobody seems to know. The general opinion, however, is that there will be keen competition between the trust and the California Refinery.

Canned salmon continues to be dealt in for future delivery at last week's quotations, and considerable activity is reported, though high prices deter foreign buyers.

Canned fruits and vegetable continue firm and in fair demand with broken stocks.

Coal shows no particular change. The situation is thus given in a private circular: "Notwithstanding liberal arrivals from coast collieries this month, a scarcity of coal is still apparent, and if arrivals do not come to hand more freely some of our manufactories will be forced to close."

Lumber is steady and in satisfactory demand for domestic use and for foreign export, principally from Puget sound points. Receipts at San Francisco in March were 20,359,000 feet of pine, 9,532,000 feet of redwood, 5,809,000 shingles and 937,000 railroad ties.

Shipping

SAN FRANCISCO April 5—Arrived—Steamer Columbia, Portland. Cleared—Steamer Oregon, Portland; Mexico, Victoria. Sailed—Oregon, Astoria.

News has been received here that the British ship Sirenia, hence September 27 for Cork, wrecked on the Isle of Wright March 10, is now about stripped by wreckers and life saving crews. She carried 58,000 centals of wheat, and a large portion of the cargo has been taken ashore.

The British bark Anna Sieben was put up at auction in the merchants' exchange this afternoon. The highest bid for her was $2500, and this being only about one third of what the agents, Cabrera Roma & Co, considered her worth, no sale was made.

The Lizzie Williams, which lately changed hands, is loading at Hathaway's wharf for Alaska. She was to have sailed the 10th inst, but she will not be ready for sea by that time. Besides being loaded with supplies she is taking on board a cargo of lumber and material for a new cannery, the construction of which her owners will commence upon her arrival.

The Chinese Certificate Case

SAN FRANCISCO April 5—The U S district attorney, at the Cipriano McLean trial this morning, caused a sensation by refusing to allow Huntz to turn state's evidence in reference to his connection with the Chinese certificates frauds. The greater part of the forenoon was occupied with the examination of H W Brown for the defense. The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied by counsel in arguing the case before the jury.

The argument was closed to-night and Judge Sawyer will read the charge to the jury in the morning.

The Woolstein Murder Trial.

LOS ANGELES, April 5—In the Woolstein trial to-day R A Ling, attorney, testified that on the 6th of October Dr Harlan and wife came to his office and signed a deed to two lots at Whittier in favor of Hattie Woolstein. The consideration was $890, to be paid by Hattie Woolstein October 8.

Joseph Brewerton, a hostler for Chick Bros, remembered a buggy being returned on the 7th of October, between 6 and 7 o'clock in the morning, by a lady whom witness recognized in court. Recess was taken till to-morrow morning.

Anschlag Executes a Deed

LOS ANGELES April 5—Anschlag, the murderer of the Hitchcock family, to-day executed a deed re-transferring the property of the Hitchcocks to the estate. This was done to avoid legal quibbling. The murderer showed considerable emotion, and after he signed the deed said, with tears in his eyes: "I hope these people will have more comfort from the title to this property than has been my share since I have had it." Detective Harris had the murderer photographed and will send a number of the photographs abroad.

On Time

SAN FRANCISCO April 5—The Southern Pacific has made the best record for train arrivals during the past week, for many months. Persons going to the ferry landing to meet friends are surprised at the information on the bulletin board that all trains are on time. One reason for the new order of things is found in the fact that the time table of arrivals by the Central Pacific has been altered, so that the train coming from Ogden has an hour or two longer in which to make the trip.

The Case of Hamberg

SAN FRANCISCO April 5—Simon Hamberg, the half interest swindler and confidence operator, received another set back yesterday when the judge of the court refused to grant a writ of habeas corpus by which Hamberg hoped to have his bail reduced. It was fixed at $16,000 on three charges. The judge thought that the bail was barely sufficient to hold him and again remanded him to the custody of the sheriff.

A Stupid "Practical Joke"

MARYSVILLE, April 4—Theodore Luckehe, a young Sutter county farmer, was made the victim of a practical joke by friends, who placed carbolic acid in a bay rum bottle which he was in the habit of using. They placed some water in it, but not enough to dilute it much, and when Luckehe used it he disfigured his face terribly.

Change in Passenger Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO April 4—Supplement No 3 to the overland schedule of passenger rates has been issued by the Southern Pacific Company. By it the first-class limited rate from San Francisco to Boston is changed from $93 to $92, to New York from $91 to $90 90, to Buffalo from $82 to $80 30. Other small changes are also made.

Will Not Hang To-day

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5—Lee Chuck, the Chinese murderer, will not be hanged to-morrow, as sentenced by the court. The case is on appeal to the supreme court, and the sheriff has been served with a stay of proceedings.

Killed by His Servant.

NOGALES A T April 5—Pedro Gonzalez, a wealthy citizen of Sonora, was killed by a servant, whose wife Gonzalez attempted to assault. The murderer escaped.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

Heavy Fire at Reno.

RENO, Nev, April 5—A defective chimney in the Central hotel caused a serious fire here to-night. Owing to poor water supply the flames gained great headway and destroyed the lodging house, and the furniture store of E O Sessions, the upholstery store owned by T A Oakes, the Central house owned by Timothy O Keefe, and a Chinese washhouse. Evans's photograph gallery, the Western hotel, and the store of Wallace & Beebe, grocers, were badly damaged. The City hotel and a number of residences were slightly scorched. Water was entirely inadequate, and it is owing entirely to the bravery and perseverance of the volunteer fire department that the western portion of the town was saved. It required over two hours' hard work to get control of the fire, and there is still danger of a fresh outbreak. Loss $20,000, partially insured.

Jacksonville Notes

JACKSONVILLE April 4—The grand jury for the present term of court has found true bill against [illegible] and [illegible] Hughes for [illegible] their hide. Also a true bill against James Douglass for larceny.

In the circuit court yesterday, in the case of George M Love vs Charles Nickell, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Love for [illegible]. The case of the Merchants Protective Union and F R Dawson vs Charles Nickell and M J Pogue is on trial.

Two sons of Chris Caldwell, sent to the penitentiary from this county last November for murder, were arrested at Gold Hill yesterday for threatening to kill.

The trees are all in full bloom. The weather is good and large crops are anticipated this year.

Oregon Presbytery

ALBANY April 4—The Oregon presbytery of the United Presbyterian church is in session in this city. Rev T J Wilson of Halsey was to-day relieved of his pastorate of the church there to assume charge of the mission school at the Warm Spring Indian reservation. Rev W G M Hays of Waitsburg was elected delegate to attend the general assembly, which meets at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in May. The presbytery will be closed to-morrow evening by a sermon by Rev W R Stephens, of Portland.

Natural Gas at Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES April 4—Prospector Fitch of this city has had well borers working for several days. Yesterday they went through black sand and blackish water for ten feet, when they struck a stratum of sandstone, which twenty three feet lower was found to be soaked with petroleum. To-day workmen struck several fissures from which a strong volume of gas poured, which burns with a brilliant light. Fitch proposes to put in an oil rig and thoroughly develop his find.

The Walla Walla Incendiary Cases

WALLA WALLA, April 5—The incendiary cases of W S Klinck, Mr Pyle, Hurn and Heffler were concluded to-day before Justice Taylor. In the case of Klinck the court set the bail at $5000. The attorney asked a reduction, but was refused. In the cases of Mrs Pyle, Heffler and Hurn bail was refused, the court holding that when death occurred, as in this case, through fire it was not arson but willful murder, which gives satisfaction.

Baker County Republican Convention

BAKER CITY Or April 5—The republican convention was held yesterday. The following is the ticket: Representative, N C Haskell; sheriff, I B Hinshaw; clerk, E H Mix; treasurer, H Ewins; commissioners, Thompson and McMurren; delegates to the state convention, O M Dodson, S W Blasdel, J B Huntington, C Littlefield and C B Fox. The delegates were instructed for Hermann for congress.

Bandits Offer a Reward

NOGALES A T April 5—Surviving members of the famous Bernal brotherhood of bandits have offered a reward of $10,000 for the head of Gen Christin Garcia, the slayer of Heraclio Bernal. Great excitement prevails in the rural districts, and Gen Garcia has been ordered to keep a careful watch on suspects. To that end he has stationed troops at various points in the mountainous districts.

The New Liquor Law.

COLFAX W T, April 5—The new liquor law goes into effect to-day. The county commissioners here revoked all existing licenses, leaving Colfax and Palouse the only towns where liquor can be sold, both towns being incorporated.

To Extend its Charter

ALBANY April 5—The bill to extend the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company twenty years reached a favorable report in the state senate to-day. Favorable action was taken yesterday in the assembly.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

News Notes from Victoria

VICTORIA B C, April 5—The bill incorporating the Beecher bay branch of the Island railway passed its third reading in the house of the assembly to-day. The bill for a ferry between Beecher bay and the American side has passed the house of commons, and will soon become a law.

Messrs Crocker and Huntington will arrive here to-morrow, it is said, for the purpose of arranging matters in connection with the construction of an American line from Portland and also the extension of the Island railway to where the Comox mines are being opened out. A large party left Nanaimo Tuesday for the purpose of commencing work there.

James McLaren, of Buckingham, Quebec, is here for the purpose of arranging for the development of timber limits acquired by his firm on the island and mainland. It is said that he will put up a mill with a capacity of 50,000,000 feet annually.

Was He Poisoned?

VICTORIA, April 5—A young man named Richardson died a few days ago, at Nanaimo, under circumstances that gave rise to suspicion that he had been poisoned. He was a patient of Walkem & Praeger. The former, who is coroner, instructed the latter to hold a post mortem examination. A juryman objected, but the protest was over ruled and an examination was made. An analysis of the contents of the stomach and bowels was requested, but the juryman objected to Praeger making it, and the objection was again over ruled. It is reported that the government have been appealed to with the object of re-opening the inquiry before another coroner.

Vancouver to Have a Smelter.

VANCOUVER B C April 5—The city council has received notification of the acceptance of the proposition of the city by London capitalists for the erection of a smelter here, the city giving a bonus of $25,000. A smelter to treat fifty tons of ore a day will be built immediately at a cost of $75,000 or $100,000. The company building it has secured mines sufficient to supply the smelter without buying any ores, and will enlarge the works as ore offered for sale increases. An American company is also considering the location of similar works here.

Immigration Over the Canadian Pacific

VANCOUVER B C April 4—The steamship Batavia sailed this morning for Yokohama with eleven passengers, fourteen Chinese and a full general cargo. A large quantity of cargo was left behind, which the steamer was not able to take.

Immigration has fairly commenced here. Yesterday's train had four immigrant sleepers, all crowded, besides the Pullman and day coaches.

Attacked by Chinese

VICTORIA B C April 4—A gang of Chinese unloading coal from a barge this afternoon attacked G Borde, a stevedore, with shovels and iron bars, and seriously injured him. Borde picked a Chinaman up and used him as a shield from the blows, otherwise the attack might have resulted fatally. Two Chinese were arrested.

UTAH.

Mormon Church Conference.

SALT LAKE April 5—The fifty-eighth annual conference of the Mormon church commenced to-day. Wilford Woodruff, *de facto* president of the church, and George Cannon were not present, and but a few apostles out of the twelve were in their accustomed places. Elder Seymour B Young, nephew of the late Brigham Young, made an address in which he declared that all the principles laid down by Joseph Smith, without any exception, were true. A number of similar speeches were made.

A Freight Train not for Passengers

SALT LAKE April 4—The jury to-day returned a verdict in favor of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the suit brought by P. Ephraim, a commercial traveler, to recover $2000 damages for being ejected from a freight train, a train which the company claimed was not carrying passengers.

A Mormon Conference.

SALT LAKE, April 4—The fifty-eighth annual conference of the Mormon church begins here to-morrow. Large numbers are arriving by rail.

Now is the time to take a good spring medicine. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the very best. 100 doses $1.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

A ROMANTIC CRISIS.

Bismarck Threatens to Desert Emperor Frederick.

TWO ROYAL LOVERS THE CAUSE

An Attachment Between Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria Bids Fair to Affect the Fate of Empires

BERLIN April 5—A statement that Bismarck will resign appears in the *Cologne Gazette*. It is said that the reason given was the bad state of the chancellor's health, but the real cause was a secret conflict between him and the emperor's party.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL

BERLIN April 5—Reports that Bismarck had asked to be relieved are officially declared to be without foundation.

THE ARTICLE IN QUESTION

BERLIN April 5—The *Cologne Gazette* publishes the following: "Great excitement prevails in diplomatic circles in Berlin over the possibility of the early resignation of Prince Bismarck because of the proposed marriage of Prince Alexander of Battenburg and Princess Victoria of Prussia. Prince Alexander wishes to accompany Queen Victoria to Berlin as a suitor for the hand of the Princess. The bearing of the reports is so serious that they cannot be passed over until the Bulgarian question shall have been settled by all the powers. The projected marriage can only be judged from a political point of view, and on that account the marriage is an impossibility. The German policy has its root in an endeavor to avoid anything that would be likely to arouse the slightest inducement for suspicion, and in the Bulgarian question Germany must, in accordance with the declaration made by Prince Bismarck in the reichstag, remain a wholly interested party. As long as Bulgaria is in question this course of action affords the only means of retaining the full confidence of the opposing governments. That confidence would be disturbed in an instant if the czar's most detested antagonist were to become the son-in-law of Emperor Frederick. As a German prince Alexander cannot take a step which can only be the reverse of beneficial to the fatherland. The intelligence of the prince is so highly esteemed that it is impossible for him to attempt a suit which would assuredly cost the German people their chancellor. Public opinion in Berlin is emphatically in favor of Prince Bismarck."

The *Gazette* states that a strong affection has existed between the young couple since Prince Alexander's visit to Berlin in 1885. The late emperor opposed the match, but it is believed Emperor Frederick, the empress and Queen Victoria look upon it with favor. Prince Bismarck has had a long conference with the empress, and has also laid before Emperor Frederick a comprehensive statement in writing of the possible consequences of the marriage. The result, according to the latest reports, is that the marriage has been postponed for the present, and that Prince Bismarck retains his position.

A LONG CONFERENCE

BERLIN April 5—Prince Bismarck had a long conference this afternoon with the emperor.

THE STATEMENT IS TRUE

LONDON April 5—The *Times* says it has authentic information that the statement in the *Cologne Gazette* regarding Bismarck is true. Emperor Frederick and Prince Bismarck disagree. The former desires to sanction the marriage of Prince Alexander and Princess Victoria, while Bismarck bitterly opposes the union for state reasons. The queen's visit to Berlin, the *Times* says, is connected with the matter.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED

LONDON April 5—A despatch received here to-night confirms the report that Prince Bismarck is about to retire from the German chancellorship.

THE SON WILL ALSO GO

BERLIN April 5—It is rumored here that if Prince Bismarck resigns Count Herbert Bismarck will also resign.

IRON CLAD LAND BILL

Balfour's Estimate of the Rights of Irish Tenants

LONDON April 5—Balfour's bill to expedite business in the Irish land courts is published. It extends the existence of the land commission another seven years, but deprives tenants of the option of applying for a reduction of rent, etc, to either a county court or the land commission, and of the right to transfer proceedings from a county court to the land commission. The bill empowers the land commission, with the consent of the lord chancellor, to distribute all the cases between the commission and the county courts, and also on application and for good cause to transfer cases from the commission to the courts or vice versa.

LONDON NOTES

Training Brig Ashore—On Trial for Divulging Army Secrets.

LONDON, April 5—The naval training brig Martin, manned by boys, is ashore at Black House point, Portsmouth. Tugs are endeavoring to pull her off, but their efforts have thus far failed.

The trial of Major Tenylar of the Seventh Rifles and chief of the balloon department of the army for divulging army secrets, was begun to-day at Chatham.

SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

Phelps, American Minister, Coming Home on a Visit.

LONDON April 5—Phelps, American minister, left to-day for Southampton to embark on the steamer Allen at 7 P M for New York. White, first secretary of the American legation, Walter, American consul general at London, and many other Americans were at the station to see the minister off.

OUR TROUBLE WITH MOROCCO.

It Is Feared the Enterprise Will Bombard Tangier.

LONDON April 5—A despatch to the *Independence Belge* from Madrid says: The U S government refuses to accept the proposed mediation of Germany in the dispute with Morocco, and demands suitable indemnity and apologies. It is feared that the U S steamer Enterprise will bombard Tangier.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Canadian Secession Movement

OTTAWA April 4—Advices from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland state that the secession movement in the province and the anti-confederation movement in the colony has developed unexpected strength. The government has been warned not to trifle with either agitation. The aim of the secessionist and annexationist members is to form a separate confederation of maritime provinces, bring Newfoundland into it, and then go over in a body to the United States, leaving the remaining provinces to shift for themselves without a single open Atlantic port for five months in the year.

Queen Victoria's Movements

FLORENCE April 5—King Humbert and Queen Margaret visited Queen Victoria at the villa Palmieri to-day. They were received in the grand salon by her majesty. In the afternoon Queen Victoria returned the visit, going to the Pitti palace. She was met at the entrance by King Humbert. Her majesty and Prince Henry of Battenberg will lunch at the Pitti palace to-morrow. The queen of Servia, king and queen of Wittenberg, emperor and empress Brazil, and duke of Leuchtenberg are also invited.

The Chinese Question in Australia.

LONDON April 5—Sir Henry Parks, prime minister and colonial secretary of New South Wales, has sent to the colonial office a dispatch urging the government to negotiate with China for the total suppression of emigration to Australia. He says that the public feeling against emigrants is becoming stronger throughout Australia.

Distress in the Flooded Districts

BERLIN April 5—Minister von Puttkamer has returned to Berlin from the flooded districts. He confirms the reports of terrible distress, and says the most generous private and public assistance can heal but a small number of the wounds which fate has dealt. Liberal help from abroad as well as from Germany is earnestly requested.

A Gathering of Anarchists

PARIS April 5—Five hundred anarchists assembled outside the labor bureau, to-day, to protest against the registry of officers. The speakers reproached workmen with grovelling before a general who had been deprived of his plumes. They declared that the people must cut the throats of the proprietors of the registry offices in the same way that their fathers had cut the throat of a king. The police dispersed the meeting when a riot appeared to be imminent.

The Proposed Lottery Loan

PARIS April 4—The committee of the chamber of deputies to which was referred the proposal of the Panama Canal Company for a lottery loan is equally divided for and against the loan. The committee therefore will report to the chamber that they are unable to arrive at a decision.

The Sugar Conference

LONDON April [illegible]—The [illegible] conference [illegible] Baron Henry de Worms, who presided, [illegible] of India and the British colonies, and said there was a prospect of [illegible] being reached with all the European powers.

A Grand Vizier Murdered

ST PETERSBURG April 5—Advices from Bokhara say the grand vizier of that state has been murdered by a native. The ameer ordered the murderer and his accomplice to be executed, and they were hurled from a tower 180 feet high.

The Templar Reunion

LONDON April 4—The Grand Lodge of Templars has adopted the report of the representative who attended the session at Saratoga at which the reunion of both sections of the supreme court was effected.

Won by Oliver Twist

LONDON April 4—The great Northamptonshire stakes were won to-day by Sir Throckmorton's Oliver Twist, Lord Penrhyn's Decision second. Betting was seven to one against the winner.

The Trouble With Morocco

LONDON April 4—The United States steamer Enterprise has sailed from Tangier for Nice to receive orders from the admiral of the American squadron, with reference to the Rabat affair.

The Italian Campaign.

ROME April 5—General San Marzano, commander of the Abyssinian expedition, telegraphs that Ginda and the whole adjacent plateau have been evacuated by the Abyssinians.

The Abyssinian Retreat

ROME April 4—The Abyssinian retreat continues. Many fugitives are flocking to the Italian lines in a famished condition.

Relics of the House of Stuart

LONDON April 4—An exhibition of relics of the house of Stuart will soon be opened. The queen favors the project.

Irish Emigrants

LONDON, April 5—Four thousand Irish emigrants sailed from Queenstown to-day for America.

A Free Trade Writer Dead

LONDON, April 4—Mongredien, the writer on free trade, is dead.

A Great Conflagration

LONDON April 5—Five hundred houses were burned to the ground in a recent fire at Mandalay.

Death of a Rich Canadian

MONTREAL, April 4—Senator John Hamilton, one of the wealthiest Canadians, is dead.

IN A FIERY FIT

Frightful Experience of Six Workmen in an Iron Foundry

NEW YORK April 5—Six workmen were seriously burned this evening in the iron foundry of the De la Mater works, West Thirteenth street. Two were so seriously injured that they will die. The others will recover, although fearfully burned. At a quarter of 6, when the accident occurred, eight men stood on a scaffold carrying a heavy ladle filled with 500 pounds of molten iron, when the board gave way and precipitated most of them into the pit. Six of the men went with the ladle and its fiery contents, but the other two managed to escape on the other side of the defective scaffold. The cries from the victims of the white hot fluid caused all the other workmen to run quickly to their assistance. It was an awful sight—six men in the pit struggling to escape from the river of fire surrounding them. The little clothing on the workmen ignited, and this increased their sufferings. One after another they were lifted out and the burning clothing was torn from their suffering limbs.

COAST WEATHER IN MARCH

SIGNAL SERVICE U S ARMY
DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC
SAN FRANCISCO April 1

Weather—Four well defined storms appeared on the Pacific coast during March. The first was central off the coast of Oregon on the 1st, and was noteworthy for heavy rainfall in portions of Southern California. This passed to the northeast and was quickly followed on the 4th by the second, which passed from Cape Mendocino to the northeast, accompanied by high winds and heavy rainfall, particularly in California. The third remained central near the mouth of the Columbia river from the 11th to the 13th, giving rain over Oregon, Washington territory and Northern California, and then passed eastward. From the 14th to the 29th the weather was generally fair along the Pacific coast, local rains, however, falling at intervals in Washington territory, Northern Oregon and Southern California. On the 29th the fourth storm of the month appeared off the coast of Oregon and passed to the north, giving rain from Puget sound as far south as Fresno.

Temperature—The mean temperature for the month was slightly above the normal in Washington territory and Northwestern Oregon, and slightly below the normal in other Pacific coast districts. Mean temperatures at selected stations were, to the nearest whole degree, as follows: Olympia 44 deg, Portland 46, Roseburg 47, Red Bluff 54, Sacramento 53, San Francisco 52, Los Angeles 55, San Diego 56.

Rainfall—The monthly rainfall was less than the average rainfall for March in Oregon, and slightly in excess of the average in Washington territory and California. The following table shows the distribution of rain for the month and season.

Stations.	Normal for March	Total for March	[illegible] for season to April 1	Total for season to April 1
Olympia W T	5 45	6 00	40 21	46 56
Walla Walla, W T	1 46	1 10	1 06	14 10
Spokane Falls, W T	1 16	60	1 8	11 0
Portland Or	6 11	[illegible] 30	4	[illegible] 8
Roseburg, Or	3 25	[illegible] 40	29 07	7 9
Red Bluff, Cal	2 36	5 30	21 61	1 61
Sacramento	3 03	5 00	1	10 0
Stockton	1 84	1 84	0	8
San Francisco	63	3 0	15 1	1 98
San Jose	11	3 00	16 5	11 04
Los Angeles	2 73	9 20	11 78	13 0
San Diego	1 51	80	9 4	3

Wound Up for Thirty Minutes

Puck

"I know that you love me," he said sentimentally, as he held her to his vest.

"I know that you love me," she repeated, "because when I lay my head against your breast, your heart beats so loud I can hear it."

"That," gasped the poor fellow, as the awful truth dawned upon him, "that is not my heart. That's my Waterbury watch."

Delinquent

Merchant Traveler

"Yes," said Algernon T[illegible]y to the young lady with whom he was chatting, "It is useless to complain at what can't be helped. Man proposes and God disposes."

"As to the latter part of the remark," she replied, "I am not prepared to speak, but as to the first part I can only say that some do and some don't."

Modern Juvenile Literature.

Lincoln Journal

"So you have published another book?"

"Yes, and I think it's going to be a success."

"What kind of a book is it?"

"A story for boys and girls."

"What does it treat of?"

"Why, it gives the story of all the great prize fights of the nineteenth century."

Quite Intimate.

Town Topics

"Do you know Lord Reginald Percy?"

"At times."

"Eh?"

"Well, he always speaks to me when he is drunk."

"Then you must be quite intimate."

A local divine announced to his flock Sunday that "amens" were all right at the proper time, but that they did not rattle in the collection basket.—*Bradford Star*.

WILL YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. S. G. Skidmore & Co.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

But few canneries are getting any fish to speak of, the April run as usual being light, says the Astorian.

Eugene Shelby, W F & Co's assistant superintendent of Portland, was in the city Tuesday and installed Fred Mattoon their agent here, says the Corvallis *Times*.

The work on the Ilwaco & Shoalwater Bay railroad includes [illegible] feet trestle and roadway at [illegible] feet along the line, and the remainder is of earth.

A correspondent writing from The Dalles says [illegible], living three miles west of the place, had his house destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Most of the furniture was saved.

Astorian: John [illegible] was Wednesday arrested, charged with the crime of arson. He appeared before Justice Cleveland and gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear for preliminary examination to-day.

Mr [illegible] of [illegible] county severely cut his leg with a foot adze while engaged in building a house. The instrument [illegible] gash in the thigh. At last accounts he was doing well.

East Oregonian: A petition is being signed at the postoffice asking the department at Washington to establish a mail route between Pendleton and Long creek, via Alba and Ritter. This petition should be unanimously signed, as it will be the best means of securing a road between Pendleton and Long creek.

Corvallis paper: The case that has been pending so long in the circuit court, and in which the horrors of the Summit railway accident have been rehashed every term, has finally been settled. D R Eakin, the administrator of the estate of Winnie P Eakin, deceased, and the railroad company have finally arrived at a satisfactory settlement, and each party pays his own costs.

A few days ago, says the Wasco *Sun*, E W Bunker, a workman at the company's shops, had the misfortune to lose the first finger of his left hand. He was engaged as a helper in the blacksmith shops. In some manner the sledge was dropped on the anvil, and bouncing up again catching the finger and completely tearing it off. A surgeon amputated the finger above the first joint.

John H Mires, who was killed a few days ago near Oakland, Douglas county, by a fall from his barn, is an old pioneer of the state. Deceased was over 66 years of age, having been born in Janesville, Ohio, on January 28, 1822. He moved to Oregon in 1854 and settled in Douglas county. He leaves a wife and six children, one of whom is Austin Mires, formerly clerk of the senate, and now of Ellensburg, Washington territory.

NOBLE AT LARGE

The Verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Case—It is Non Committal.

No particularly new facts were developed at the coroner's inquest held on the body of the late William Ross, concluded Tuesday by Coroner McKay, says the *East Oregonian*. Noble was released on his own recognizance by Judge Sharon, till Friday morning, when the examination will be continued. Noble is in town to-day to employ attorneys in his behalf, and has retained Ramsey, Shipworth & Wager.

The following is the verdict of the coroner's jury:

We, the coroner's jury, find: That deceased's name is William Ross. That he was born near Woodstock, Canada, and about 55 years of age; that deceased came to his death from the effects of an incised wound in the left side, about three inches long and six inches deep, and extending back to the spine, caused by a butcher knife in the hands of one Frederick Noble on April 1, 1888, and in Alta precinct, Umatilla county, Oregon.

NOTES FROM FOREST GROVE

FOREST GROVE April 5

A new term of school begins at Pacific University next Monday.

A very pretty Easter carol service was held in the Congregational church on Sunday evening.

Mrs M J MacMahon, of Baker City, will return this week on a visit to her mother, Mrs Dr Bowlby.

Mr H McDonald, architect, has been engaged to draw the plans for the new Congregational church soon to be erected in Hillsboro.

Literary exercises by the Junior class of Pacific University were held last evening in the Congregational church. The class is composed of Messrs W P Marsh, Sidney H Marsh, Fred Hallett, Frank Hinman and Miss Estella Porter. These parties will graduate in June next.

A public recital was given by the musical department of Pacific University, assisted by a few outside friends, on Saturday evening in the Congregational church. Although it was a very stormy night the house was filled with an appreciative audience. The programme was an excellent one. Special mention should be made of Miss Day Smith's vocal solo, Miss Laura Geiger's and Mrs Edward's piano solos. All the exercises showed that genuine work is being done in that department.

ABUSING CHINAMEN.

The practice of treating the working Chinamen who are at service in this city in an inhuman and insulting manner is not only cowardly, but in many cases cruel and wholly illegal, says The Dalles *Sun*. For the most part this necessary class of citizens are respectful and fully understand the condition which they fill as servants in society. Several cases within a few days of uncalled for and inhuman treatment to inoffensive Chinamen has occurred and calls for public denunciation. One case was where ten or twelve half grown boys attacked a Chinaman going along the street to his place of labor. One seized the Chinaman's queue and pulled it and ran, then another, then they all threw rocks at him, and he had to suffer such treatment until a lady who saw the whole went out and demanded that they should desist, which they did, and ran. Yesterday a young Cooper boy assaulted a cook in one of the restaurants, striking him with a pitcher and cutting his head and face badly.

THE LATE MRS SPENCER

In mentioning the recent death of Mrs Lucinda Spencer at her home in Corvallis, at the advanced age of 71 years, the Corvallis *Times* says:

Mrs Lucinda Spencer was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1816. From there with her parents she emigrated to the state of Illinois, where she united in marriage to her first husband in 1834. They started together for Oregon in the spring of 1847, and while crossing the plains she sustained a severe loss in the death of her husband. In the fall of that year she arrived at Salem, Oregon, where she remained until she married a second time. The family then came to Benton county and took a donation land claim on Mary's river, about four miles from Corvallis. Eight years later her husband died. In the year 1859 she was married to her present husband. During the last fifteen years they have lived very happily together here in Corvallis. She has now living eight children, twenty two grandchildren and ten great grandchildren, all of whom deeply mourn her death.

LONG BEACH NOTES

LONG BEACH April 1

Clams are very plentiful now.

The railroad is expected to be built this summer as far as Long beach.

Fishing at the rocks is the best I ever saw. Crabs are occasionally caught.

Many new houses are under construction, both at Seaview and Long beach.

The telephone wire from Seaview to Tinkerville is still down, but will soon be put up along the railroad line.

The spring goose is beginning to start north. There is lots of fine shooting, and will be until about May 1.

An unusual quantity of lumber has come ashore along the beach. It has been mostly redwood. This has been a carpenters' paradise the past winter. So much cedar and redwood was never known to come ashore here as has this year.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A new paper is to be issued at Sprague.

The Big Bend country is expanding wonderfully. They guarantee the shipment of 200,000 tons of wheat this year.

Tacoma *Ledger*: The total city assessment for the present year is $7,800,000, against $3,400,000 for last year. Property was assessed last year at one-third its value, and this year at a h assessor property with the par or 53 per cent.

Walla Walla Barton was th morning and the knee.

Puget sound Nooksack be had not to 160 acres land cultivation family home

H S Hudson of the Northern for the coast coal mine Company the city *Ledger* ern Pacific at Green the river and extend to the miles distant.

Tuesday Harvey Hixon George H McW sample of rock which reddish color soap the Walla Walla put in the fire the flames sume it. It and if it had come stead of from be inclined to believe ledge of meerschaum pipes.

VANCOUVER

Independent, April

The attendance at the and the town is filled with

More new settlers have come looking as though they

The public school will be months this school year, closing May 28.

Rain interfered with week, but considerable for all that.

Several gangs of Chinamen cutting cordwood in men will not take the job.

Hugh Byrne is the man reported wrong by telegraph having been granted a

The liquor license fee at the new law has been Tacoma and Spokane Falls Olympia $300 for beer houses liquor license.

So much complaint has women and children about the riders of bicycles prohibit their use on has been introduced into the

Joseph Bone of Battle Ground ago received a dispatch death by a falling tree Bibbler who resided Iowa. He leaves a wife and

The Clarke county jail oner save one from Cowlitz to preserve until court what is more remarkable inal case on hand court from Clarke county.

Salmon fishing opened run of good fish was found went out Sunday night came up Monday morning very fine fish the fishing and other boats on the river did well. The fish cades are all ready for work much until there is a

ELECTION

A correspondent writing W T, says:

The city election passed off very quietly, being for or against the ry for the engine's ticket. ficers were elected: Stapleton, councilmen, Masters, Benjamin Snow, Joseph Nesbitt, for marshal.

The Waitsburg, W T, place Monday, and were elected: For mayor councilmen J W Morrow, Frank Patton and John J W Morgan, clerk

PRESS, PUL

The fellow that has door open all winter will shut it.—*Binghamton Leader*.

It was before Washington ties that he could not is silent after that.

Professional gamblers have superstitions. One of the that if they deal the cards have a much better chance *Journal*

Teacher—So you can't arithmetic? Now let me Suppose eight of you have eight apples thirty-two melons, what would each era morbus," replied Johnny

Dudely Vanderdam— I weally believe it ith to make fools of uth per—"Yes, and you have derclam, how vexed ture has so often *Bird*.

Mortgages are signed same as last year and the side coat pocket. combed forward and parted est the mortgagee. generally mature in the *Duluth Paragrapher*

"Who was that young night?" asked a father

Why papa, that was my Your lover child. before! What does Do?" she replied in do anything, he has a *Tid Bits*

First masher (at sensical notions some people ballet. Why even by the poetry of motion the stage door waiting come out. Second little children I you waiting here for girl—We're waiting *World*

RINGING IN

Deafness Cured

Editor Oregonian: I March 8, 1888 for noises in my ears netic treatment of hear as well as ever would publish this and at Monument, Grant sider the cure a wonderful treatment for deafness.

In Constant Pain Was Cured.

Mr Editor: For sorely afflicted with limb. After unsuccessful came to Dr Darrin and and electrical treatment four weeks I could intervals. Can be referred street between Hooker South Portland. I L

Office Hours and

The doctors can be consulted St, cor Main, Portland evenings 7 to 8, Sunday able chronic diseases taints, syphilis, gleet, spermatorrhœa, seminal desire of sexual power catarrh and deafness successfully treated. cases guaranteed. cases can receive home at the Doctors' office. The doctors have a ternational hotel T, where any in them

FOR SALE

A BLACKSMITH AND with all necessary tools house and lot. For further particulars apply

SALAMANDER

Manufacturer of tible Non-Conducting Pipe, etc. J street. P. O. Box

WALL PAPER

FREEBORN & ers of wall paper

FOR PROTECTION.

Examination of the Democra Position On the Tariff.

SPEECH BY SENATOR DOL

in an enormous increase of the tariff and the result has been to crowd out amount of domestic wool, to drive out field American wool-growers and to cripple the industry. Our experience under the act of 1883 points with unerring certainty to the effect of the removal of the duty upon foreign wool. The wool in-at a half On this b assessor's figures the incre property within the past year or 53 per cent

Walla Walla paper A young man Barton was thrown from his morning and the fall broke his the knee

Puget sound exchange In the Nooksack valley north and south be had not less than 500 claims to 160 acres each of which land unto ten acres of which cultivation is capable of family These lands can b home tead and preemption

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Professional gamblers have a superstitions One of the most that if they deal the cards have a much better chance to Journal

Teacher—So you can't do a simple arithmetic? Now let me explain Suppose eight of you have eight apples thirty two peaches melons what would each of you cra morbus" replied Johnny

Dudely Vandercam—"Miss I weally believe it all the to make fools of us men per—" Yes, and you have no derclam, how vexed we are ture has so often forestalled Bird.

Mortgages are signed by two same as last year and are the side coat pocket. The combed forward and parted est the mortgagee in the generally mature in the winter lulu Paragrapher

'Who was that young man night?' asked a father Why papa that was my your lover, child Why, I before! What does he do Do' she replied in amazement do anything he has a government Tid Bits

First masher (at stage door) sen ical notions some people ballet Why even their by the poetry of motion the stage door waiting come out Second masher little children I'll speak you waiting here for my girl—We're waiting for World

RINGING IN HIS EARS

Deafness Cured in Twenty

Editor Oregonian I came to March 3 1888 for deafness noises in my ears I matic treatment of twenty hear as well as ever in my I would publish this and at Monument Grant county sider the cure a wonderful treatment for deafness. M. O. L

In Constant Pain Four Weeks Was Cured.

Mr Editor For some time sorely afflicted with Rheumatism I am After unsuccessful cause to Dr Darrin and and electrical treatment four weeks I could not interval Can be street between Hooker and South Portland D L F

Office Hours and Place of

The doctors can be consulted St cor Main Portland evenings 7 to 8 able chronic diseases tumors syphilis, gleet spermatorrhea seminal desire of sexual power catarrh and deafness successfully treated cases guaranteed cases can receive home at the Doctors' office The doctors have a branch ternational hotel Cherry T where any in that them

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SALAMANDER FELTING

Manufacturer of Asbestos

FOR PROTECTION.

Examination of the Democratic Position On the Tariff.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR DOLPH

The Subject Exhaustively Discussed in Opposition to the President's Message and Mills's Unfair Bill.

On the 12th of March Senator Dolph made an elaborate and exhaustive speech on "A Tariff to Protect American Labor" He discussed the subject with special view to interests of his own state as affected by the proposed changes. While we cannot print this speech entire, we give large extracts from it. On the resolution submitted by Senator Sherman to refer the president's annual message to the committee on finance Mr Dolph said

Mr President—Early in the session I took occasion to discuss briefly the question of the surplus revenues and to call the attention of the senate to certain objects of urgent importance and of national concern for which, in my judgment provision should be made before the present sources of revenue were cut off I am still of the opinion that the safe, wise and statesmanlike way to deal with the existing surplus and surplus revenues would be to use them as far as necessary for the speedy completion of the works in progress and other needed works, for the improvement of rivers and harbors for coast defenses and similar purposes and the continued liquidation of the public debt But this is not likely to be done, and the only alternative offered is the reduction of the revenues. I had been disposed, until it became apparent by the policy of the administration, as well as by the legislation proposed by the majority of the house, that every leading industry of the Pacific coast was threatened with destruction to leave the discussion of the manner in which this should be done to those better qualified by long familiarity with the subject and by legislative experience to discuss it.

Ever since the president's message was made public there has been a well founded alarm among the people of the state I have the honor in part to represent, and everywhere on the Pacific coast, at what they believe to be the threatened destruction of many of their industrial interests, involving business and financial ruin to them and disaster to the laboring and industrial classes. I am frank to say that I keenly share in this feeling of apprehension. The wool growers, lumbermen, miners fruit raisers, farmers, the labor organizations, and the patrons of husbandry have petitioned, remonstrated and memorialized congress against the removal of the protection against the cheap labor of Europe and Asia they now enjoy and have called upon their representatives in congress to endeavor to prevent the destruction of their interests To-day I voice their protests.

The senate cannot originate a revenue bill under the constitution, whether wisely or not, it is intrusted to the popular branch of congress the power and duty of originating all revenue laws. The democratic party has controlled the house of representatives for ten out of the last twelve years, and the only reduction of taxes made during the time was by the republican party during the two years it was in control of both houses of congress The democratic party controls the house and has the administration It came into power under a pledge to reduce taxation. One entire congress and more than three months of another has elapsed since the present administration came into power and no plan for the reduction of taxation has been submitted to the senate.

One way to decrease the surplus is to make appropriations for proper and necessary national purposes, but whenever an increase of appropriations is proposed it is denounced at once as extravagant by those who are determined to force their free-trade doctrines upon congress.

THE ADMINISTRATION PLAN

At last we have a plan which if the press and rumor are to be believed was incubated in the executive mansion and the treasury department and hatched in secret conclave by the political majority of the ways and means committee of the house I hold in my hand a bill entitled "A bill to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue" The title is a misnomer. It should be "A bill to destroy American industries" It comes to us without any mark to show where it originated or who is its author—"Nobody's Child"—and since the American people are through with it no one will be found willing to own its paternity.

This bill is understood to embody the views of the administration It is apparent that it has not been framed on any rational principle. The whole structure of the bill shows that it has been drawn with a view to securing votes for the measure in the South where necessary The present administration came into power by the votes of the solid South. The democratic party controls the house of representatives to-day by the votes of the solid South. The hope for a continuation of a democratic administration is in the South and so when the administration attempts to force a tariff policy upon the country it is necessarily a Southern policy. Sugar is to be protected by a continuation of the protective duty to please Louisiana while coal and lumber and the products of other great industries of the states from which there is no hope of securing democratic votes in the electoral college are to be placed on the free list.

When the democratic majority in the house formulates a plan for the reduction of the revenues, sugar is touched lightly and the Louisiana sugar planters are conciliated. Oranges are excepted, when plums and prunes and other fruits are placed upon the free list, to please the orange growers of Florida the tariff on coal is retained to conciliate West Virginia and if possible to stay the growth of protective sentiment in that state. Coverings for cotton and cotton ties, which are simply hoop-iron prepared at little cost for use in baling cotton are placed upon the free-list while hoop-iron hoops for barrels, tubs, buckets etc in the North are left to bear the burden of taxation

FREE WOOL

The great industry of the Pacific coast which would the most directly and disastrously feel the effect of the adoption by congress of the policy of the administration for a reduction of the revenue would be the wool growing industry

California is the leading wool growing state of the Union, and Oregon is fast taking rank beside her. Every portion of Oregon is adapted to wool-growing and considerable portions which are well suited to this industry are poorly adapted to the raising of [illegible] Eastern Oregon is producing an excellent quality of clothing wool I am informed that during the last season there was shipped from The Dalles and from Arlington, a point on the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company's road fifty miles further up the valley, and intermediate points [illegible] pounds of wool.

In 1870 there were in California 4 693 200 sheep, in Oregon 643,400 sheep, in 1887 there were in California 6,060 698 and in Oregon [illegible] sheep—an increase in Oregon in seventeen years of over 400 per cent. The number of sheep in Nevada in 1870 was [illegible]; the number in 1887 was 674 186 The number in Washington territory in 1887 [illegible], the total number on the Pacific coast in 1887 was 9,892 612 In California and Oregon alone there are 8,606 727 sheep—one-fifth of the whole number in all the states and territories, which is 44 759 314 These figures are significant showing at a glance the importance of the wool growing industry in those states and the magnitude of the danger which threatens it

The farmers of the Pacific coast are thoroughly aroused upon this question They feel that a wrong was done them by the reduction of the duty upon wool in 1883 by which their profits upon wool were greatly reduced for the benefit of wool growers in foreign countries. They have not forgotten the promised reduction in the price of clothing, and they have not forgotten that the reduction of the tariff on imported wool by the act of 1883 amounted to [illegible] cents per pound, no sooner had the act taken effect than the price of wool fell 6 cents per pound in the United States and the farmers of this country lost on their very first wool crop under the new tariff [illegible] The decrease of the tariff [illegible] enormous increase of importations and the result has been to crowd out of our markets domestic wool, to drive out [illegible] wool-growers, and to [illegible] Our experience [illegible] the removal of [illegible] wool in-dustry in the United States is doomed to total destruction whenever foreign wool is admitted free of duty

Australia with her 80,000,000 sheep with her 3 000,000 square miles of territory and 3,000,000 inhabitants, with her abundant pasturage, cheap lands, and large flocks, which by reason of the mildness of the climate require but little care, with cheap labor and consequent cheap wool, the South Africa and South American countries with similar advantages will drive the American wool grower to the wall and supplant the American product in the markets of the United States Let no one be deceived Free wool means that the wool industry of the United States is to be sacrificed for the product of the cheap labor of foreign countries and that the millions of men employed in growing American wool shall be deprived of their labor to furnish employment to the wool growers and herders upon the plains of Australia the ranges of South Africa and the pampas of South America

FREE LUMBER

Another important interest of the Pacific coast threatened by the administration policy is the manufacture of lumber By the Mills bill timber used for spars timber hewn and sawed, timber squared unmanufactured wood sawed boards etc hubs for wheels etc staves of wood pickets and palings laths shingles and clapboards are placed on the free list to secure a paltry reduction of the revenue derived from duties which might have been secured by a further reduction of less than 2 per cent of the present duty on sugar

In the magnificent forests of western Oregon and Washington the people of the state I have the honor in part to represent and the people of our neighboring territory have an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth which if not destroyed by ruinous competition with the cheap labor and practically unlimited timber supply of the British provinces will for many years to come provide profitable employment to thousands of our citizens

It has been estimated that in Washington territory there are 35 000 000 acres of land not including the inaccessible and valueless mountain tops and that of this 20 000 000 acres is timbered land A large proportion of Western Oregon is covered with magnificent forests of fir, cedar, pine and other valuable timber trees The governor of Washington territory, in his annual report for 1887, places the annual capacity of the saw mills of Washington territory at 645 440 000 feet, and estimates the number of men engaged in the lumber industry in that territory at 4964 The product of these mills is shipped mainly to San Francisco but a large amount of lumber is shipped to foreign countries

The following quoted from a communication recently received from a manufacturer of lumber in New York, presents concisely and forcibly from the standpoint of an Eastern manufacturer the arguments against free lumber

First—Everything necessary to produce lumber in Canada is at least 25 per cent cheaper than in the United States

Second—Three hundred million dollars and one million men are engaged in the business, and a tariff reduction, if made would be a direct blow at both the labor and capital therein represented

Third—The average value of lumber to the consumer may be placed at, say, $20 per thousand The present duty of $2 per thousand is, therefore, only 10 per cent., and as probably nine-tenths of the people who use lumber are people above the laboring classes the duty is not in any sense a burden upon the community

Fourth—The Canadian lumber mills being situated nearer the Eastern states than the mills of the producing pine regions of the United States, they have an advantage in the item of freights of at least one-half of the present duty and if such duty were removed it would give to the Canadians control of the markets of the Eastern states whither their product is most largely imported, so that the present rate of duty is absolutely necessary in order that Western pine lumber may be shipped to Eastern markets

Fifth—Careful estimates by practical lumbermen show that there is enough standing timber in the states of Michigan and Wisconsin to last twenty years thus showing the government's forestry bulletins to be entirely erroneous

Sixth—There can not possibly be any scarcity of lumber for a century after every tree has been cut in Michigan and Wisconsin, for the reason that there are larger tracts of yellow pine and other timber, suitable for building purposes, in the Southern states than ever existed of white pine in the Northern states This can all be used where the white pine is now used and the duty on lumber should be retained so that the Southern states may have the benefit of Northern capital to develop this vast industry, which will not be done for years if Canadian lumber is admitted free

Seventh—Consider the difference it will make to the states having these large tracts of yellow pine—Pennsylvania Virginia, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida Louisiana Arkansas Missouri and North and South Carolina—whether they are developed or left comparatively untouched, as they certainly will be for years if Canadian lumber comes in free of duty

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY THREATENED

There is a greater wealth in the vast wine and raisin vineyards which dot the fruitful valleys and the foot hills of its mountain ranges and in the thousands of square miles of orchards in California than ever was taken or ever will be taken from her gold mines

Fruit raising in Oregon is in its infancy but it has already become an important industry and with continued protection promises to become extensive and profitable Our climate and soil are adapted to fruit-raising and all the fruits of the temperate zones are raised in profusion and in the greatest perfection The yield and the quality are unsurpassed in any other portion of the world

The danger which threatens this great industry with others of the Pacific coast I find thus stated in the editorial columns of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, speaking of the Mills bill

The scheme of revenue reform, so called, is clearly revenue reform from a Southern point of view The staples in which the South is interested are not disturbed Coal and iron ore are treated with infinite tenderness This is for the benefit of the two Virginias and Alabama There is not much interference with the rice of South Carolina or the cotton fabrics of Georgia Comparatively speaking, there are but few sheep raised in the South with the exception of Texas Wool has, therefore to go

In these facts the leading idea of the bill may be discovered It was framed to benefit one group of states at the expense of the other larger and more populous group

REDUCTION OF THE DUTY ON LEAD

Another interest of the North Pacific threatened by the proposed tariff revision is the production of lead Under the present tariff lead ore and lead dross is subject to a duty of 1½ cents a pound lead in pigs and bars 2 cents a pound lead in sheets pipe or shot 3 cents a pound It is proposed to reduce the duty upon lead ore and lead dross to three-fourths of 1 cent a pound on lead in pigs and bars to 1¼ cents a pound and on lead in sheets pipes or shot to 2¼ cents a pound This industry is just now assuming great importance in the Northwest by reason of the discovery and opening of extensive silver mines in the Coeur d'Alene mining regions the ore of which contains a large proportion of lead I have received numerous protests against the reduction of the duty, including a memorial from the Portland board of trade

In a newspaper report of the proceedings of the board I find the following statement of the necessity for a protective duty

Mr B Goldsmith said that foreign countries should not be allowed to drive American lead from the markets of the world The main lead producing countries of Europe are Spain, England and Germany The duty is [illegible] cents per pound The price of lead in New York is about 4½ cents per pound Lead miners in Europe earn on an average 40 cents a day The freight from Europe to New York is $3 to $5 a ton Lead miners in America earn $3 to $3.50 per day Freight on base bullion and lead from Idaho Montana and Colorado is $14 to $18 a ton It would be destruction to the mining interests of the North Pacific coast if the duty on lead is repealed Such a act would close three fourths of the mines now operated It would throw out of employment thousands of men directly engaged in the mining industry and thousands indirectly interested

Mr Goldsmith is chairman of the democratic state central committee of Oregon

THE LEADING INDUSTRIES OF THE PACIFIC COAST TO BE DESTROYED TO SECURE CONTINUED PROTECTION TO LOUISIANA

And this destruction of American industries this threatened blow at the prosperity of the Pacific coast this attempt to deprive the people of my state who are engaged in the honorable calling of stock raising and wool growing and in manufacture of lumber from our magnificent forests is for the purpose of protecting the owners of a few sugar plantations in Louisiana who instead of sharing the profit of their protected industries with the men who plant and hoe the cane and manufacture the sugar when the laborers upon their plantations strike for better wages hush their remonstrances and crush every organized effort to obtain their rights by the use of state militia sent with alacrity at their call

The duty paid on imported sugar for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887 was $56 507 493 37, and the total revenue collected upon sugar alone from 1851 to 1887 was $959,501,281 68.

The amount of sugar consumed in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1886, was as follows.

	Tons (2240 pounds)
Imported cane sugar	1,161,600
Domestic manufacture from imported molasses	72,612
Total imported	1,235,213
Domestic product of cane sugar in Louisiana	127,958
Of cane sugar in other Southern states	7,200
Of maple sugar	18,000
Of beet sugar	754
Total domestic product consumed in the United States.	153,912
Total consumption, foreign and domestic product	1,389,125
Consumption per capita 53.8 pounds	

From which it appears that the domestic manufacture was less than 10 per cent of the entire consumption After thirty five years of faithful effort to build up the industry in the United States less than 10 per cent of the amount of sugar consumed in the United States is of domestic production, and that is mainly produced in one state of the Union We have been told for years and we are still told that we are just upon the eve of building up a great beet sugar industry I hope it is so I believe that with our soil and climate it is possible and I would foster that industry in the manner advocated by the senator from Ohio by a bounty on the production of sugar which would be sufficient to protect the industry and prove no unnecessary burden upon the people

The amount of sugar consumed in the United States during the year ending June 30 1886, as I have shown was 1 389 125 tons of 2240 pounds The total quantity of cane sugar produced in the world during the year 1884 85 is estimated at 6 550 000 000 pounds Reducing this to tons of 2240 pounds we have as the world's production of cane sugar 2 924 107 tons Adding to the above estimate of cane sugar produced in the world during 1884-85 the estimates of the production of beet sugar in Europe during 1886 87 which is 2 580 000 and the approximate amount of sugar production in the world is shown to be

	Tons
Cane sugar	[illegible]107
Beet sugar	2 580 000
Total	[illegible]504 107

It appears therefore if these figures are to be relied upon that the United States consumes more than one fourth of all the sugar produced in the world and produces less than 10 per cent of the amount consumed

SHALL ENGLAND CONQUER THE OREGON TERRITORY BY FREE TRADE

The present conspiracy against the material interests of the Pacific coast reminds me of the remarkable utterances of an English statesman Mr Fox, nearly forty three years ago at Covent Garden theater, London April 9 1845 in discussing the Oregon controversy, during President Polk's administration, when the rallying cry for political parties was "54 deg 40 min or fight" I ask the secretary to read this remarkable prediction of Mr Fox

The presiding officer (Mr Hiscock in the chair) The secretary will read as requested

The secretary read as follows

"Quarrel about this! Why, we might just as well be invited by Peel and Polk to fight about mountains in the moon

"But let men have something to do with it let those who have found no preferable home go there, and see what effect they can produce upon the best portions of the soil as their numbers increase and their exertions tell it will soon become more valuable And when man has occupied it, when industry has driven its car of peaceful conquest around the borders of that vast land, when towns have arisen and cities appeared with their thronging numbers when the Rocky mountains are tunneled and rail and canal have united the Atlantic and Pacific when the waters of the Columbia swarm with steamboats—why then will be the time to talk of the Oregon territory Then, without a regiment or line-of-battle ship, without bombarding any town whatever, free trade will conquer the Oregon territory for us and will conquer the United States for us also, as far as it is desirable either for us or for them that there should be any conquest whatever in the case Free trade will establish there all the insignia of conquest When their products come here, and those of our industry return there will be scarcely a laborer upon the pine forest that he is clearing but will wear upon his back to his very shirt the livery of Manchester The knife with which he carves his game will have the mark of Sheffield upon its blade as a testimony of our supremacy Every handkerchief waved upon the banks of the Missouri will be the waving of an English banner from Spital fields Throughout the country there will be marks of our skill and greatness, and tribute paid for us received not by warriors or governors, not coming directly into the national treasury, but flowing into the pockets of the industrious and toiling poor refreshing trade and enriching those who pursue it, giving them an imperial heritage beyond the wide Atlantic Why they will be conquered, for they will work for us and what can the conquered do more for their masters? They will grow corn for us, they will grind it and send us the flour they will fatten pigs for us upon the peaches of their large wooded grounds they will send us whatever they can produce that we want, and without asking us to put our hand in our pocket in order by taxation to pay a governor there for quarreling with their representatives or soldiery to bayonet their multitudes There is nothing upon earth worthier the name of empire than this this is a nobler kind of dominion less degrading both for the one party and for the other less debasing than any sovereignty that was ever won by arms and being so won reluctantly swayed by scepters"

Mr Dolph—This passage has heretofore appeared to be a piece of brilliant oratory the offspring of a vivid imagination It now in view of the recommendations of a democratic administration and the action of a majority of the committee on ways and means of the house seems almost like the voice of prophecy and it begins to look as if the Cobden Club reinforced by the administration is about to succeed in conquering Oregon destroying her wool interest and bringing to pass the event predicted by Fox when there will be scarcely a laborer in Oregon not only in the pine forests that he is clearing but in the valleys and on the hillsides he is tilling but will wear on his back to his very shirt the costly livery of Manchester and that to be paid for in wheat at 60 cents per bushel laid down in Liverpool

In connection with this remarkable speech the comments of the leading newspapers in Great Britain upon the president's message are instructive showing the estimate which was placed upon the message in England and the views of the English press as to the effect which its policy would have if adopted by congress upon the industries of Great Britain I have selected the following from a pamphlet entitled "British Comments on the President Message" and while I have not verified them by comparison with the original publications, I have no doubt they are correct

BRITISH COMMENTS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The London *Spectator* says that the message has "struck a blow at American protection"

The London *Saturday Review* says that the message "deals with a question which is as interesting to Englishmen as Americans" and it adds "President Cleveland has devoted himself entirely to the tariff It is impossible to recast this without touching directly the pockets of every citizen of the United States and indirectly influencing the commercial interests of the world" It also says that in America the president's policy "means free trade" Its exact words are "The president and the democratic leaders have finally decided that they have nothing to gain by keeping measure any longer with the protectionists They have from whatever motive resolved to adopt a free trade policy"

The London *Times* says "President Cleveland has addressed to the federal legislature a powerful and uncompromising argument in favor of repealing the heavy protective duties levied under the existing tariff" It adds "As was to be expected the protectionists have taken the alarm and as our correspondent at Philadelphia informs us they are organizing for a determined resistance They are no doubt right in believing that whatever may be said of preserving the essence of the protective system and of ignoring free trade the tariff cannot be reduced to the strict proportions of a revenue corresponding to the limited and diminishing necessities of the federal government without admitting a great flood of foreign competition No one would venture to propose the repeal of the internal imposts chargeable upon spirits beer and tobacco and therefore the necessary reductions of taxation must be carried out exclusively in the customs department It is calculated that to give effect to Mr Cleveland's policy duties to the amount of some £16 000 000 a year about two fifths of the entire customs revenue must be surrendered This operation may not establish free trade in the strictest sense of the term but it will to a great extent make trade free"

The London *Statist* an organ of English banking interests, says "Mr Cleveland shows clearly that a sweeping reduction of the tariff is inevitable" It adds, however "The message nevertheless has had a depressing effect upon the stock markets There is hardly a single industry in the United States that is not interested in maintaining protective duties"

The London *Post* says "We shall be much mistaken if the effect of this state communication will not be to strengthen considerably the case of free-traders in all parts of the world. It will be regarded as a step in the right direction by all who believe in the soundness of free-trade principles."

The London *Standard* says "When the inevitable consequences of adherence to a protectionist tariff are set forth by a man in Mr Cleveland's position in the language he has used, free trade becomes at once a living issue"

The London *Globe* says "The president it is true does not call his new departure by that ugly name, on the contrary he waxes indignant at the supposition that he has come over to free trade But to American ears the whole message must be redolent of Cobdenism in a slightly modified form * * This remarkable utterance will be certain to exercise an absolutely paramount influence on the next presidential election Party names and party ties are thrown into hotchpotch The governing issue at the contest will be between protection and free trade"

The London *Daily News* says "The president's message is expected to make tariff reform the principal question in the presidential campaign next year and there is certainly none upon which the American people have stronger reasons for making up their minds * * * The stone now set rolling will not stop until it has broken the idol of protection in pieces"

The Glasgow *Herald* says "President Cleveland does not avow himself to be and evidently does not regard himself as a free trader Yet whether Mr Cleveland is in the right or in the wrong he cannot help adopting free trade arguments and bolstering them up with free trade illustrations Take for example his argument against the wool tariff that the farming class lose more by the increased price of clothes than they gain from the enhanced price of wool This reads like an extract from some old speech of Mr Bright"

The People's Journal published at Dundee says "The change in the American fiscal policy will be beneficial to this country and the prospect of it has diffused fresh hope throughout business circles in the city The tariff reform which the president recommends goes as far at least as the abolition or reduction of the duties on raw material Should congress give effect to this proposal its immediate result would be an enormous stimulus to British industry Iron though a product of manufacture is in one sense a raw material and the removal of the duties on iron would stimulate the iron industry in this country The abolition of the duty on wool which the president mentions would also probably lead to a great export of wool to America and a considerable rise in the price of that commodity The first effect of the adoption of the president's policy would be a great increase in our trade with the United States,"

The Haddingtonshire (Scotland) *Courier* says of the message "It is not the foreigner alone who pays for the blessing of protection The president of the United States is not satisfied with a system that leads to such results and he recommends a revision of the tariff with a view of allowing those raw materials that now pay a heavy duty to enter American ports free This is a great step toward free trade"

The *Scotchman* says "It may be admitted that large reductions in the duties on imported manufactured goods would produce great distress in many parts of the country" meaning the United States and adds "The free importation of iron coal and wool would be a great boon to British producers * * * * If it were accompanied with reductions in the tariff upon cotton woolen, and other manufactures the artisans of this country would derive a marked benefit from it If once the United States finds herself on the road to free trade she will hardly know where to stop"

The London *Iron and Steel Trades Journal* says "The facts set forth in the president's message though by no means new are now brought so prominently under the notice of the American congress and of American citizens that a violent stimulus must be given to the party which advocates entire freedom of trade"

The London *Iron* says "The message of President Cleveland to the United States congress is the preliminary to a movement which, we trust will gain in strength"

The London *Ironmonger* says "Dealing with the message as it stands, it would certainly seem to indicate a greater leaning towards free trade principles on the part of the United States cabinet than has been observed hitherto"

In two leading articles the London *Colliery Guardian* for December 16 says "No event of greater magnitude has occurred in the iron steel and mining industries for a long time past than the proposal which has now made to effect a radical change in the fiscal policy of the United States America has been of immense value as a market to the trade of this country The effect which on iron and steel making the bare possibility even of the admittance of raw material free of duty, together with reductions in the duties on some descriptions of iron and steel has produced upon our exchange is a portent in itself The Scotch warrant holders took greater advantage of the occurrence than even the probabilities authorized If President Cleveland should be able to carry out his plan for admission into America free of duty one of the first effects which would be produced on the English iron trade would be the transference of much of the enormous stocks of pig in the Scotch and Cleveland markets to United States ports Shipment of hematites from Scotland and from the west coast of England would also increase The iron ore mines of Lancashire and West Cumberland would be certain to do a greatly enlarged trade with the United States"

The same paper for January 6 in an article on "The London Coal Trade of 1887" says "President Cleveland in his address to the American congress has laid open a very fair field in connection with the export trade and if with the import duties of last year we were able to send consignments of coal and iron to America it is only reasonable to suppose that if the president's suggestion is adopted and the duties removed we may find a far larger opening in the American continent than ever has been known before"

In the same issue of the *Colliery Guardian* in an article on "The American Iron Trade" we find the following observations "One circumstance which appears to check the development of new business is the announcement of a free trade policy in what we may fairly term the famous message submitted to congress a few weeks since by President Cleveland Hitherto the American iron trade has possessed the advantage—real or supposed—of a protectionist regime and of course a departure from a protectionist policy—or even a threatened departure—is calculated to exercise a disturbing influence on current business American metallurgy has reposed so long upon extreme protectionist ideas that the president's message has fallen upon it with something of the effect of a thunderclap and has created a widespread feeling of uneasiness and alarm"

In its annual summary of the principal events of 1887 the London *Times* refers to two American events One is the fisheries dispute and the other is the president's message Concerning the latter it says "The president's condemnation of the existing tariff is not based theoretically on free trade grounds but on the practical argument that it is monstrous to extract from the pockets of the community taxes to the amount of many millions not required for the ordinary business of government Nevertheless both protectionists and free traders perceive that if Mr Cleveland's policy be carried out a great advance will be made toward free trade"

In an article on "The Coal Trade in 1887 and its Prospect for 1888" the London *Times* says "If President Cleveland's tariff reform are carried English goods and iron and steel largely will go to the States in greatly increased proportions"

HOW SHOULD THE REVENUES BE REDUCED?

The reduction of the revenues under the protective policy should be made in such a manner as not to destroy our manufacturing industries or to disturb unnecessarily the business interests of the country Instead of placing upon the free list articles which come in direct competition with our great domestic industries as is proposed by the Mills bill if there are articles now subject to duty which are not produced in the United States they should be placed on the free list If time or circumstances have rendered a revision and readjustment of the duties upon importations which compete with domestic products necessary it should be done with care and by the friends of the present system

When this is done in my judgment a further reduction should be obtained by a removal or reduction of the duties upon those imports which, while they come in competition with home industries so largely exceed the domestic production as to make protection of the industry of less consequence to the people than protection to other larger industries I would therefore, for the same reason that Secretary Manning selected sugar as a proper import from which to raise revenue—namely, that "but own crop of sugar is so very small a part of the total amount of sugar we consume that sugar ranks next to articles wholly produced abroad"—select sugar as one article upon which the duties should be decreased in order to obtain the necessary reduction of revenue I am not in favor of repealing the

TAX ON SPIRITS

From the time of Adam Smith perhaps long before his day, all political economists have agreed that the heaviest taxes should be imposed on those commodities the consumption of which is especially prejudicial to the interests of the people and most governments have acted upon this principle To it we owe the existence in the United States of the tobacco tax and tax on spirits and fermented liquor The tax on these articles is the source of a large portion of our revenue The argument in favor of such tax is first that if the tax should decrease the consumption of these articles instead of being a detriment to the country and to individuals it would be a benefit promoting the physical moral and social condition of the people and increasing their capacity for production and second all who choose to obtain from the use of taxed articles can do so without injury the articles not being necessaries of life and that the tax is therefore voluntarily assumed by whoever pays it It does not seem necessary to enlarge upon this argument The truth is generally admitted and with the exception of a portion of the temperance people who I believe are wrong in their theory in regard to the matter and possibly the manufacturers no one is asking for the repeal of the tax on spirits and fermented liquors used as a beverage

I do not believe that the repeal of the tax would be acceptable to the people of the United States generally and I cannot myself consent to such a repeal for the purpose of saving the duties upon sugar an article of prime necessity and of universal and every day use and the production of which time and experience have demonstrated cannot be stimulated to any considerable proportion

As to the tax upon tobacco I believe that it ought to be retained also but for the sake of agreeing upon some basis of reduction I am disposed to consent to repeal the tax

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABORERS

What would a tariff for revenue only that is a tariff laid only upon sugar tea coffee and articles which do not come in competition with American products—do for this country? It would remove protection from our manufacturing interests and bring the cheap labor of the world into competition with the laboring population of the United States and as quickly as the waters of the sea seek their level when disturbed by a tide would the wages of the laboring classes in Europe and the United States find a level First would come suspension and ruin of our manufacturing establishments and suffering and want to our laboring population and if the policy was not quickly reversed our manufacturing industries, if they ever arose from the ruin would arise only when labor was as cheap in the United States as in England

In the political economy of Adam Smith and his disciples—the tariff for revenue only advocates—man as a laborer has the same position as any other machine through which productive force is exerted They are oblivious to the boundary lines of countries and recognize no right or duty of a government by legislation to secure to its own laboring men employment and fair wages by excluding the products of the labor of other countries In no country of the world does the condition of the laboring man at all favorably compare with his condition in the United States and at no period in the history of the United States has his condition improved with the rapidity it has during the existence of the present protective tariff He who strikes down the protection the laboring man enjoys against the cheap labor of Europe and Asia strikes at the prosperity happiness, intelligence and independence of the masses of the American people, and thereby at the prosperity of the country and the existence of republican institutions

The senior senator from Maine (Mr Frye) who spent the last recess of congress in Europe and by personal observation and inquiry learned the rate of wages in England and upon the continent tells us that in Italy women work in the government lace factory for from 8 to 12 cents a day, that in the cotton mills near Naples they receive 20 cents a day while the men work for 40 cents that in the silk mills the women receive 20 cents a day the men from 40 to 50 cents and that the farming is mostly done by women at from 16 to 20 cents a day, that in Belgium "the women make the land blossom like a rose at daily wages from 20 to 25 cents," and that skilled women in the lace factories at Brussels earn but 20 cents a day and that from 40 to 50 cents a day was regarded as satisfactory wages in the cotton mills and that in the iron and steel works $1 a week would furnish an ample supply of common laborers, that the average annual earnings of able bodied men in Germany will not exceed $115 and of women $35" while the agricultural laborers and women employed in outdoor work earn still less that in England 80 000 women are working in cotton mills at Manchester for from 30 to 35 cents a day and that 2 shillings and in favored localities 2 shillings and 6 pence a day is the highest wages paid to common men laborers while hundreds of thousands can not get work at all that in Scotland skilled workmen are paid from 3 shilling to 7 shillings a day the large majority not over 4 shillings coal miners from $5 50 a week to $5 80 a week iron workers from $5 35 to $6 50 a week and common laborers from 51 to 62 cents a day, that in Ireland the very best of house servants could be obtained for $1 a week Flax breakers asked about $4 a week hacklers about the same spinners and weavers $2 to $2 50 The women at work on the farms I was told by good authority were glad of 20 cents a day

There never was a greater fallacy than the one being so persistently advocated by the free traders and which was presented by the late secretary of the treasury that the greater efficiency of our laborers and the consequently low labor cost of our agricultural and manufactured products enables us to compete successfully with cheap labor of other countries This theory assumes that as soon as the artisan mechanic or laborer of England or Ireland sets foot on the shores of America and becomes an American laborer his labor becomes at once so productive that the cost of the product of his labor is largely reduced

It is no doubt true that as the laborer becomes more intelligent and is better fed he will accomplish more in a given time, but so far as manufacturers are concerned there is nothing to show that there is any considerable difference between the efficiency of American laborers and laborers in England It is probable that upon the great prairies of the West and other wheat-growing regions of the United States owing not so much to the superiority of our laborers as to the richness of the soil and cheapness of land agricultural products are raised with less labor cost than in European countries but everywhere in the West this advantage is more than counterbalanced by the great distance which our agricultural products have to be transported to market and consequently larger proportion of the value of the products at the locality where they are consumed which is required to pay the cost of transportation

Such arguments show the straits to which our opponents are driven to avoid the damaging fact clearly established by the history of every civilized country upon the face of the globe—that free trade means the free competition of the cheap labor of one country with the well paid labor of another and a leveling down of the inequality of wages and interest on capital

COMPETITION AMONG DOMESTIC MANUFACTURERS TO SECURE LOWEST PRICE CONSISTENT WITH FAIR WAGES TO THE LABORER

It is claimed that the American manufacturers are enabled by a protective tariff to make excessive profits The proposition to my mind is absurd Can it be that in a nation of 60 000 000 people noted for their restlessness energy their enterprise and their intelligence with millions of unemployed capital deposited in the savings banks and other depositories and money worth but 5 per cent per annum any branch of manufactures would long be allowed to remain in the hands of existing manufacturers if they were taking undue profits? No When ever any particular industry is found to be sufficiently profitable under existing conditions of the protective tariff and fair wages to American labor to justify the investment of capital in it thousands of American citizens with the necessary capital stand ready to enter the lists and compete for the profits Competition among ourselves is quite sufficient to force the profits of every manufacturing industry and every other industry down to the lowest point at which it can be carried on by American labor fairly remunerated And such has been our experience Protection to our industries from the ruinous competition of European countries has enabled American manufactures to be started, and straightway competition has forced down the price until many of the manufactured articles can be bought much cheaper to-day than before the protective duties were imposed on the foreign importation.

THE FARMER BENEFITED BY PROTECTION.

Protection to home industries is quite as important to the farmer as to the manufacturer This is denied by the free traders and a persistent effort is made to make the producers of raw material think that protection of home industries works to their disadvantage and to the advantage of the manufacturing classes, and there is much absurd talk about producers and consumers, just as if one class produced and another consumed and every citizen was not of necessity a consumer of the product of the labor of others, and all should be, if they are not producers It is not difficult for one who will candidly examine the question to see that the farmers of this country need not only direct protection for food products by duties upon such articles produced abroad, but the indirect protection which is afforded by the imposition of duties upon imported manufactured articles The foreign demand for our agricultural product is limited It is estimated that 92 per cent of such products are consumed at home and only 8 per cent exported

The bulk of our corn and wheat and other food products is consumed at home by our own citizens engaged in the diversified industries called into existence and kept alive by the policy of protection which creates employment for our people

If we had free trade with the Canadian provinces the farmers of that country with cheaper labor than we have and without the restriction upon Chinese and pauper labor which we have enacted and which we hope will be increased would undersell our farmers in our own markets and the wheat and other agricultural products of British Columbia Manitoba and the other Canadian provinces would come in direct and disastrous competition with our wheat With the great increase of wheat production in Russia caused by the introduction of machinery and new methods of farming and the successful cultivation and rapidly increasing production of wheat in India under the powerful stimulus of the construction by the government of new lines of transportation and the opening up of vast regions adapted to wheat cultivation and by the policy of Great Britain by which the manufacturing industries of India have been destroyed and the whole population driven to the cultivation of the soil to wring from it the means of supporting an expensive government with a standing army and to pay interest to England upon a large public debt, it is not unlikely that the United States may yet find the present tariff on wheat a protection not only against the wheat of the Canadian provinces but against that of Russia and British India raised by the wretchedly housed clothed and fed laborers of Russia and the ryots of India

The same thing is true in regard to all the producers of raw materials Our coal mines along the Atlantic slope and in California Oregon, and Washington territory have to compete with the mines of Nova Scotia and British Columbia, our lumber manufacturers in Michigan, Minnesota Oregon and Washington territory with the lumber manufacturers of the Dominion of Canada with their cheap labor and with vast forests of timber just beginning to be utilized as they are made accessible by new lines of transportation, and our wool growers with the wool of Canada, Europe, Australia, and South America

THE PROSPERITY OF THIS COUNTRY DUE TO PROTECTION

"Mr President, there is one more test to which I wish to subject the free trade or tariff for revenue only doctrine of the administration, and that is the test of our own experience

It would seem that after more than a century of experience the question, of the true policy of this country in regard to duties upon imports should have been settled or at least should be capable of solution by reference to the history of our tariff legislation and its effects upon our material prosperity No matter how reasonable a theory in political economy may appear if when put to a practical test it is proved to be false and does not produce results in accordance with the theory, it necessarily follows that it must be wrong and and is valueless Experience may be a dear school master but it is a good one

The power to impose duties upon imports is conferred upon congress by that provision of the constitution empowering congress to regulate commerce with foreign countries between the states and with the Indian tribes In the preamble of the first tariff act signed by President Washington July 4 1789 it was alleged that the imposition of duties on imported merchandise was necessary for the payment of the debts of the United States and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, and it was never contended on the part of any party until 1824 that congress under this power to regulate commerce might not levy duties to protect American industries From the adoption of the constitution until the passage of the tariff act of 1816 some seventeen tariff bills were passed but the tariff was so small as to afford little or no protection to American industries After the close of the war of 1812 there came a series of hard years Business was prostrated and as a consequence employment was scarce and wages low Discontent prevailed and American industries demanded protection from congress The duties on imports were increased by the tariff of 1816 and a protective tariff adopted in 1824 and strengthened in 1828 The effect was magical business revived new industries were started labor was in demand wages were good, the towns and country equally felt the beneficial influence of the tariff, the mechanic and farmer were equally prospered The national treasury was overflowing and the question then was as it now is how to reduce the surplus

The South, being without manufactures now seeing the benefits derived by the New England states from their protected industries changed its attitude toward the tariff and South Carolina attempted to nullify the law and prevent the collection of customs duties in her ports

In 1832 at the demand of the South protection was again stricken down by the enactment of a law reducing the tariff horizontally upon a sliding scale running through a series of years Prosperity was immediately checked manufacturing establishments failed, money became stringent times grew harder and harder each year until the greatest commercial crash this country ever experienced came in 1837 The country was poverty stricken want and suffering came upon the people flour sold for $2 50 a barrel, and laborers worked for 30 cents a day

In 1840 the whig party came into power pledged to re-enact a protective tariff and in 1842 a protective tariff was re-enacted which as if by magic infused new life blood into manufacturing commercial and agricultural industries and revived business of all kinds

In 1844 the democrats carried the presidential election deluding the voters of Pennsylvania into the belief that they would not disturb the protective tariff The campaign cry in the state was "Polk and Dallas and the tariff of 1842" Again the South demanded a repeal of the protective tariff and the act of 1846 was passed in the senate by the vote of Vice President Dallas the senate being a tie without his vote By this act the manufacturing industries of the country received a severe blow money again became stringent and the treasury was depleted The country did not feel the worst effects of this law for several years on account of the discovery of gold in California and the large production of precious metals in the United States which furnished the means to pay the balance of foreign trade against us but the crash came in 1857 which involved manufacturers agriculture labor and capital in one common disaster Once more the policy of protection came to the front in 1861 and from that time to this has been perpetuated in this country How shall I describe the progress of this country under the present tariff From an almost purely agricultural country dependent upon foreign nations for manufactures we have become one of the most important manufacturing countries on the globe In population, in wealth in the development of our resources in the increase of our agricultural products and the products of our mines and our forests our growth has been without a parallel in history The improvement of the condition of our laboring classes has been equally marked

By the census of 1860 it appears that the value of all the property in the United States was $11 000 000 000 This as has been said was the net result of the labor and savings of the people of the United States from the time of the first settlement of the country down to 1860 It represented the fruit of the toil of 250 years At the end of twenty years under a tariff which protected and encouraged the business of the country, the total value of the property of the United States according to the census of 1880, had increased over three-fold and amounted to $44,000 000,000, and this astonishing result was obtained notwithstanding thousands of millions of dollars had been wasted in the prosecution of a protracted and costly civil war.

Is the great conspiracy against the prosperity of the people to succeed? Is the policy which has caused this wonderful growth of our material interests during the last twenty-five years, which has developed our industries and made us a great manufacturing nation covered the continent with a network of railroads, converting the American wilderness into a productive country, given a diversified employment to our people and a home market for 92 per cent of our agricultural productions to be reversed and our factories and mills closed our manufacturing industries destroyed our mines left unworked and our home market destroyed to benefit England to create a market for her manufactures and the labor for her people? I have yet too much faith in the intelligence of the American congress to believe it is possible

If the necessary reduction of the revenues is left to the friends of protection, so that our manufacturing industries are not destroyed the prosperity of the country will continue but if the policy of the administration prevails nothing but disaster awaits us

A GIGANTIC MINING ENTERPRISE.

Feather River, California, to Be Turned Out of Its Bed

Without doubt one of the greatest mining achievement of modern engineering is the construction of the Big Bend tunnel on the Feather river situated in Butte county California Feather river is fed by the North, Middle and South forks which rise in the Sierra Nevada mountains in Plumas county, run southwestward and unite in Butte county to form the main Feather

The river including the forks is 250 miles long and enters Sacramento river at Vernon in Sutter county about twenty miles above the city of Sacramento

It is well known, among gold miners that the richest and most productive gold mines of California have been the beds of rivers, and the Feather stands pre-eminent as to richness wherever it has been possible to work it. In fact old miners have known it for many years under the name of "The Golden Feather"

Prof Horace C Burchard, late director of the United States mint in speaking of the gold producing river beds of California says: "They are the natural sluices of thousands of square miles of auriferous ground, the wash from which has been distributed on the beds bars and benches where, by a natural process of concentration, the gold was redeposited in such manner that it was easily accessible to the early miners" The bars, which at low water are dry, are exposed to the operation of the miners, and from many places in the bed of the river—where it was possible to turn the river out of its channel by means of dams and canals, or flumes—the miner soon found the ways of abstracting the precious metal from the sand and gravel in which it rested The Big Bend of Feather river, however whose gravel deposits have been estimated in value from $100,000 000 to $150 000 000 has hitherto baffled the skill of man to rob it of its treasure This vast amount of wealth has been guarded and preserved for ages by the minimum constant flow of 100,000 miners' inches of water rushing through a narrow canyon of from 1500 to 2000 feet deep, which rendered it impossible to wing-dam or flume Yet while nature has thus seemingly placed impregnable barriers against man's encroachments, she provided at one point at least a way whereby these obstacles could be overcome through the intervention of modern engineering skill.

There is a little stream running through Dark canon, which empties into the west branch of the Feather and from there into the main Feather Dark canon is several feet lower than the bed of the main Feather, at the point where Big Bend begins A tunnel was commenced in Dark canon, and a bore 12x16 feet drilled through a spur of Big Bend mountain, a distance of 12 007 feet or nearly two and one-third miles in length out to the mountain side of Feather river, at the upper end of the bend Just below where the upper end of the tunnel taps the river a dam was constructed which is to force the water through the tunnel into Dark canon, out of which it will flow into the west branch and then flow into the main Feather again. This will leave about fourteen miles of the river bed exposed to sight during the season of low water which is from seven to nine months in the year

This stupendous undertaking required the services of 100 men working night and day, for about five years and has just recently been completed At the head of the tunnel six gates of iron and steel 4½ by 8 feet will let the water in or keep it out In times of high water the gates will be closed and the river will run along its old bed to be turned out of its course and through the tunnel at low water

The past yield from those parts of the Feather accessible to mining operations, is sufficient evidence that the most sanguine anticipations of the projectors of this grand enterprise will be fully realized The famous old Cape Claim below Big Bend yielded $850 000 in forty two working days and from 4300 lineal feet of half worked river bed In fact the river-channel both above and below the Bend has proven itself immensely rich

The president of the Big Bend Tunnel and Mining Company and the largest stockholder therein is Dr R V Pierce who is perhaps of all others most entitled to credit for the successful termination of this great undertaking Being fully satisfied with the feasibility of the plan from its inception he has with an unstinting hand supplied the funds for the prosecution of this enormously expensive work and his confidence and liberality will soon meet its reward

The doctor has been and now is connected with very many other important matters. In the fall of 1877 he was elected to a seat in the New York state senate and in 1878 he was placed in nomination for congress and was elected by a decisive majority

He is president of the Buffalo Loan Trust and Safe Deposit Company one of the foremost banking institutions in the city of Buffalo But he is perhaps best known as president of the World's Dispensary Medical Association and Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute This institution is situated on Main and Washington streets Buffalo N Y having a frontage on both streets. The design of the Invalids' Hotel is to furnish a home to those [illegible] private treatment [illegible] skilled [illegible] especially to those suffering from chronic and surgical diseases It is not a hospital but a pleasant, [illegible] home furnished with every comfort [illegible] the most approved [illegible] medical and surgical appliances which study experience invention and the most liberal expenditure of money can produce There are eighteen skilled physicians and surgeons constantly at the hotel and a corps of efficient and trained nurses The doctor is also the inventor of several well-known medicines which are compounded at the World's Dispensary The efficacy of these medicines is undoubtedly what led to the [illegible] establishment of the hotel Very many who were using the remedies of Dr Pierce found them so beneficial that they began to send applications for personal treatment and these [illegible] becoming so numerous the doctor concluded to erect his Invalids' Hotel The Big Bend Tunnel Company is fortunate in having so progressive a man as Dr Pierce as its president

The money expended in the construction of the tunnel does not represent all the capital involved More than a hundred claims to mining ground on the bars, banks and river bed had to be bought out in acquiring title to this vast extent of rich mining ground [illegible] houses have been erected along the river roads and tracks have been built a substantial bridge erected across the west branch of the river, and what was an unbroken wilderness, around the vicinity of the tunnel when the company commenced operations is now a thriving village with good dwelling houses, a general store a hotel and a school house. A post office has also been established here, and a telephone line built to Oroville, sixteen miles distant

"The Acme of Perfection

Corvallis Times

THE OREGONIAN is now printed from stereotype plates—an improvement contemplated for some time If any other improvements were possible we believe this paper would make them but she has reached the acme of perfection and is more than ever worthy the name "the leading paper of the Northwest"

All persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Colic, and all kinds of Indigestion will find immediate relief and sure cure by using Angostura Bitters. The only genuine is manufactured

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1888.

A MATTER FOR THE STATE.

To declare, as did the democrats at Pendleton, that the Columbia river ought to be opened and to appeal to congress in that behalf is of about as much use practically as to bay at the moon. For twenty years the country has been waiting upon the government, and the end seems as far ahead as at the beginning—farther, indeed, for at the beginning there was reason to hope that in ten years at least the work, or an important part of it, would be finished. That hope has been disappointed. The annual appropriations (which are not always annual) amount to little more than enough to keep up the plant at the Cascades, and unless there should be a radical change in the methods of the government, the canal and locks will not be finished within the current century. In the meantime the work at The Dalles, which is absolutely essential to the efficiency of the canal at the Cascades, has not got beyond the "paper" stage and is not likely to for many years to come. It is not reasonable to expect that the government will change its plans. The great transportation corporations, the importing interests that center at the larger ports like New York, Boston and San Francisco, and the representatives of those states which have no direct and obvious benefit from river and harbor works—these several powers in business and politics are combined to oppose works like that on the Upper Columbia. So persistent is the opposition that over every river and harbor bill there is a fight and about every third bill is defeated. This being the situation, expectation of improvement in methods or increase in appropriations, is to hope against reason.

It is evident that if the business of opening the river shall be left to the government, the work will not be finished in time to benefit anybody now living. This fact was seen by THE OREGONIAN twelve years ago and foretold plainly at that time, with the effect of bringing down upon the paper ridicule from many sources, and the charge of improper motives from others. Years of delay has given the country new light, and now THE OREGONIAN is not alone in the judgment that to depend upon the government is to dismiss the project from the list of things practical and useful to the present generation. At the last waterway convention, this opinion was expressed freely and embodied in a formal revolution. The engineering officer of the government, in charge of the river work, has recently put forth a similar opinion. Until the convention at Pendleton "came up smiling" with the old hopeful appeal, we had supposed that everybody had given up the idea of relief at the hands of the government.

If this work is ever to be done in time to benefit anybody now living, it must be done by our people, either through a private company or by the state. Such a work ought not to be in private hands. It ought to be controlled by the state, and we are in favor of the state taking the matter in hand. All that is needed to make the water-way available is a portage system whose whole cost would be within $300,000. A system which this comparatively small sum would provide, we are assured by practical men, would reduce the cost of grain carriage from all Columbia river points to less than two-thirds of the present charge. If it should only cut off twenty-five per cent. of the present charge, the saving to the producers of the Columbia river basin in a single year would exceed the cost of the work. A portage system owned by the state and therefore outside of any possible railroad pool or combination, open always to transportation upon the terms of lowest cost, would forever be a check upon the greed or private schemes of railroad managers. No other public work would be so great a benefit to the state as the improvement here proposed.

THE OREGONIAN is in favor of action by the legislature, which meets next January, looking to the opening of the river at the charge of the state. If the constitution will allow of immediate measures, then let the work begin at once, and be finished in time for the wheat crop of 1889. If this is not permissible, then let there be some arrangement looking to speedy provision of the necessary funds. Compared to the resources of the state, the money required is a trifling sum, and when it is remembered that it would be more than returned to our people each year in the form of savings in freight charges, there remains no reasonable excuse for delay.

This is not a matter proper for party difference. There is no phase of it related in any way to any possible party "issue." If the river is opened it must be by the state for the public good. While it is not a party issue and cannot be made a party issue, we hope to see the republican convention, as the representative of large political power, approve of this proposition. We hope that it will be discussed from the stump and through the newspapers during the coming political campaign so that public sentiment may be aroused to the point of expressing itself. We have faith that when the plan is fully understood it will be cordially approved and that there will be none to oppose an expenditure of money which the individual interests of a large body of our fellow-citizens most urgently demand, and highly advantageous to the broader interests of all.

If the state should build a portage system on the upper Columbia it would not retard the government work now in slow progress. If it should have any effect, it would, by illustrating the necessities of the country, help that work along. Not God alone but governments as well are more ready to help those who help themselves than those who submit tamely to unfortunate conditions.

A MOST UNFIT MAN.

The Springfield *Republican* says that for the vacant chief justiceship "Cleveland might nominate a copperhead politician like Caleb Cushing, if he can find one with so bad a record, as Grant did. But we suppose the president will select as good a lawyer as the late chief justice, as good a patriot as Marshall. The general mention of E. J. Phelps, of Vermont, now minister to England, as a possible choice for the office of chief justice of the United States, is a natural tribute to one who has been for many years recognized as the leader of the bar in his state, and a lawyer of national reputation. In the wide range of his legal equipment, in the philosophical breadth of his mind, in general culture and in those finished social qualities which would adorn the position, the fitness of Minister Phelps to succeed Chief Justice Waite will be recognized wherever he is known."

The *Republican* is near enough the home of Phelps to know that as "a copperhead politician" his record is infinitely worse than that of Cushing, while his legal attainments are far less. Phelps was a bitter pro-slavery whig, like Cushing, until the whig party was dissipated by its great defeat in 1852. When Lincoln was elected he was furious, and joined the ranks of the copperhead democracy. When the church bells rang "Laus Deo," January 1, 1863, for Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, Phelps stood on the steps of the court house in Burlington and profanely denounced Lincoln "as a third-rate country lawyer who had torn out the last leaf of the constitution;" and to the very last hour of the war Phelps never ceased to revile Lincoln with the most vulgar and opprobious epithets, and to sneer at the Union armies as an armed mob of "peddlers and traders" engaged in the hopeless task of trying to conquer the "fighting soldier-blood" of the nation. After Lincoln's death Phelps transferred his hate to Grant, whom he denounced as "no gentleman," a mere "butcher" with "the social tastes of the race course and the barracks." And this is the kind of creature that the Springfield *Republican* thinks "as good a patriot as Marshall." He certainly was as good a patriot as old Taney, but Taney and Marshall were not chips of the same political block. Phelps's record as a turncoat whig who became a state supremacy democrat, is every bit as bad as that of Cushing, but Cushing had at least the grace after the war began to offer his sword and his military services to the cause of the Union. Phelps never gave a word to the cause of the Union, and never lost an opportunity at every street corner to curse the cause of the Union and of freedom, and to sneer at the soldiers who were fighting for it.

Phelps, moreover, never had, nor has he now, any sympathy whatever with the cause of popular government. He is an ardent admirer of aristocracy and plutocracy, and has shown through articles which he has recently published in an English magazine, his utter unfitness to represent a government of the people at a foreign court, or anywhere else. His elevation to the supreme bench would be little short of a national calamity.

FRAUD AT THE BALLOT BOX.

If there are few frauds perpetrated at the ballot box in Oregon it is not due to lack of large opportunity and general invitation to commit them in shape of totally inadequate legal checks against easy outrage of the suffrage. There is no registry law; there are no safeguards against crimes of this sort that are of the slightest efficiency against organized attempt to steal the election on the part of corrupt men who have the immoral courage to attempt it and the necessary cunning to execute it.

In the oldest states of the East both parties show a laudable anxiety to protect the ballot box and purify the elections. The New York senate recently passed without an opposing vote a bill in relation to bribery at elections, which provides "not only that witnesses may be compelled to testify, under exemption from prosecution for the crime concerning which they give evidence, but that all complainants and witnesses before committing magistrates or grand juries or on trials shall be exempt from prosecution, and that complainants and informers whose complaints or information lead to the conviction of persons violating the law shall receive a reward of $50 in each case."

Under this law bribing voters would be dangerous business, for not only is the bribed informer protected from prosecution, but he is tempted to furnish information by a reward for his disclosure. Massachusetts is now considering a ballot bill, which provides that all ballots shall be printed and distributed at the public expense; that a nomination paper or certificate may consist of "a writing or writings," thus allowing petitions for nominations to be signed in duplicate. The number of signatures required "shall not be less than 400 for any office to be filled by the voters of the state at large, and for any other office not less than one for every 100 voters who voted at the last election in such political division or district, provided the number is not less than 10 or greater than 100. It also provides that each ballot "shall contain the name, residence [with street and number in city elections] and party or political appellation of every candidate whose nomination for any office to be specified in the ballot has been duly made," the names to be arranged in alphabetical order, except that presidential electors are to be arranged in a separate group. Blank space is to be left at the end of each list of candidates large enough to contain as many written names and residences as there are offices to be filled.

The English law not only requires the residence, street and number, of each candidate, but the designation of the candidate's occupation. The Massachusetts law requires that "before distribution the ballots shall be folded, and on the back and outside, when folded, shall be printed, "Official Ballot for," followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared and the date of the election, with a fac-simile of the signature of the secretary of the commonwealth, or city clerk, who has caused the ballot to be printed. There shall also be printed on tinted paper, without the fac-simile signature, ten or more copies of the ballots for each polling place, which shall be called specimen ballots. Full instructions for voting shall also be printed on cards in large, clear type, to be posted in the polling-places."

The provision for distributing ballots to the election officers is carefully drawn to prevent forgery of the official ballots.

We quote it as follows:

> Section 14. The secretary of the commonwealth shall send the proper ballots, specimen ballots and cards of instruction printed by him, as above provided, to the several city and town clerks, so as to be received, one set at least forty-eight hours before the day of election, the other set sent separately so as to be received at least twenty-four hours before the day of election. These ballots, specimen ballots and cards shall be sent in separate sealed packages clearly marked on the outside for the polling place for which they are intended, and the number of ballots enclosed, specimen ballots and cards of instruction printed by the city clerks shall each set be packed in separate sealed packages clearly marked on the outside for the polling precincts for which they are intended. The city and town clerks shall send to the several officers of each precinct or to the selectmen of the town before the opening of the polls on election day, in the manner in which the ballot-boxes are required to be sent, one full set of the packages of ballots, specimen ballots and cards intended for that polling place, keeping a record of the number of ballots sent to each polling place. The second set shall be retained until they are needed for the purposes of voting. At the opening of the polls in each polling place the seals of the packages shall be publicly broken and the packages opened and the books of ballots handed to the ballot officers, hereinafter provided for by the precinct officer or the selectmen of the town, presiding at such polling place. The cards of instruction shall be posted in each place provided for the marking of the ballots, hereinafter provided for, and not less than three such cards, and also not less than five specimen ballots, posted in and about the polling place outside the guard rails, before any ballot is delivered to any voter.

When the voter receives his ballot, after he has shown that he is entitled to vote, he must go alone into a compartment and check with a cross in the margin of the ballot the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to vote. Then he must fold his ballot so that the official endorsement on the back will be visible, and coming from the compartment, deposit it in the ballot-box. No ballot without the official endorsement can be received by the officers in charge of the ballot-boxes, and if any such should get in, it must be thrown out in the counting. Any voter who allows his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he has voted or intends to vote, or any person who interferes or attempts to interfere with any voter while marking his ballot, or who attempts to ascertain in any way how he has voted, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5 or more than $100.

Laws identical with this legislation of Massachusetts and New York are necessary in a country like ours, when we recall the fact, recently set forth by the New York *World* (Dem.) that "thirty-seven criminals to-day practically control the elections of Baltimore. They carry upon their registration lists 30,000 false names. They stuff ballot-boxes, count out candidates and defy public opinion."

Rhode Island leads off the presidential year with a republican victory. In 1887 the democrats elected their entire state ticket, Davis for governor receiving 2984 majority. This year Taft, republican, is elected by 1900 majority and a republican legislature has been chosen, whose duty it will be to elect a United States senator to succeed Jonathan Chace, whose term expires March 3, 1889.

ALL THE PARTY BUGLES NEEDED.

Ordinarily the proceedings of a republican state convention in Vermont are of small consequence to the general public, but the fact that the state convention of the party held on Wednesday was enthusiastic for Blaine is a significant indication that Blaine's declination has rather increased his popularity in New England than diminished it, and points probably to a purpose to nominate Blaine, in spite of his declination. The action of the Vermont convention is in line with the recent declaration of Chauncey Depew that he was still for Blaine and working to secure his nomination at Chicago. Of course Senator Edmunds, if Blaine is nominated, will be obliged to be silent, since in face of his action, his written and spoken utterances in 1884, he cannot speak for Blaine. He burnt his ships behind him in 1884, when he refused to speak for Blaine, although he formally voted the republican national ticket. Another significant fact is that the delegation to Chicago is headed by ex-Gov. Proctor, the ablest business man and most astute politician in his state, and an extreme protectionist. Proctor is at the head of the largest marble mining and manufacturing company in the world, and he fears that if the free trade policy should once fairly begin to prevail in the matter of withdrawing protection from necessities, like wool, coal, iron, salt, sugar, lumber, etc., that it would not be long before his marble interests would be deprived of protection. Hitherto he has plausibly urged that the tax on marble was paid by the rich man rather than the working man; that to the working man marble was as much a luxury as champagne, silk, diamonds, etc.; that the rich used marble for building, for tiles, for extravagant monuments to the dead, while the working man had no use for marble, except when he wanted a simple, cheap slab for the modest graves of his family. This argument has hitherto protected marble, but Gov. Proctor fears the entering wedge of "free wool," and other changes suggested by Cleveland's message; so he is fighting energetically to secure the nomination of a republican candidate who is a high protectionist, without any qualification of revenue reform about him, and such a man he sees in Blaine, and it is due to the influence of such representatives of great protected interests as Gov. Proctor that Blaine, despite his declination, is still kept a leading figure in the field.

That Blaine can be easily nominated at Chicago, in spite of his declination, there is no doubt, but whether going into the field somewhat handicapped, as he would be by his resolutely reiterated declination, it would be the highest wisdom to nominate him, is a fair subject for grave consideration. It is not wise to forget that the best candidate is not the man who will awaken the most enthusiasm in the Vermont state convention or in the national convention, but the man upon whom all kinds of republicans can and will unite. "The republican party is in no condition to drive anybody away or keep out any on account of former differences of opinion," said Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, the other day, and he added: "Enthusiasm is a great force, but no man, at least in the North, can become enthusiastic enough to have his ballot count two." The proper time to say these things is to-day, before the meeting of the national convention; before the public opinion of the party becomes inextricably crystallized about error.

Mr. Gleed, in the Vermont convention, referring to the silence of Senator Edmunds, who, with all his infirmities, is a force in republican circles in close states, said: "One blast upon his bugle horn would have won the day." Well, if that is true it does not seem to be the hight of wisdom to urge for renomination in 1888 the very man who silenced that able "bugle horn" in 1884. If Mr. Edmunds could have elected Blaine by "one blast upon his bugle horn" in 1884, but resolutely refused to put the horn to his lips, is it wise to repeat this year a nomination that will still compel Mr. Edmunds to be silent? In 1880, with all the "bugle horns" of the party singing a truce to all factional or personal quarrels, the republicans had a plurality of 21,033 in New York, while in 1884 there was a democratic plurality of 1047. In New Jersey in 1880 the democratic plurality was but 2010; in 1884 it was 4412. In Connecticut in 1880 the republican plurality was 2656; in 1884 the democratic plurality was 1276. In Indiana in 1880 the republican plurality was 6642. In 1884 the democratic plurality was 6527. These figures for close states are sufficient to make prudent men halt and inquire whether it is the highest party wisdom to select a candidate for 1888 whose nomination in 1884 silenced "the bugle horn," one blast of which by the public confession of the Blaine leader in the recent Vermont state convention, would have won the day. If this be true it is not a good reason for nominating Blaine in 1888 but an excellent reason for choosing a candidate for whose success not only the "bugle horn" of Mr. Edmunds but all the trumpets of the party will sound for battle and victorious onset.

The Chicago convention cannot afford to forget that the election this year, as in 1884, will be decided in close states by the new voters. The new voters in 1884, who were not bound to the republican party by the inspiring memory of the great anti-slavery fight before the war; by the still more thrilling memory of the war for the Union, by the memory of the reconstruction struggle from 1866 to 1876, the new voters to whom Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan were as remote figures as Clay, Calhoun and Webster were to the new voters of 1860—the new voters decided the battle in close states and these new voters, re-enforced largely in four years, will turn the scales in 1888. A fair question to be asked is whether the republican party can as reasonably expect to capture the new voters this year by renominating a man who changed New York, Indiana and Connecticut from republican into democratic states in 1884, as it could by nominating a man who will not compel the party again to fight a defensive campaign under a leader that has suffered defeat, and in whose battle a considerable number of republican bugle horns will either be silent or will be heard in the ranks of the enemy. Of course it is by no means *impossible* to elect Mr. Blaine, but it would be a difficult and doubtful contest, and even victory under Blaine would not leave the party in as good condition of working, harmonious efficiency as would victory under any one of a half-dozen eminent men whose names will suggest themselves to any intelligent republican.

THE SILVERITES IN CONGRESS.

In the recent debate on the currency question in the United States senate, Senator Stewart urged the adoption of his amendment to the bill under consideration, which amendment instructs the secretary of the treasury to purchase, at the going rates of the market, such silver bullion as might be offered to him, for the purpose of having it coined, when such a conversion was considered desirable, paying for it coin certificates similar to those that are now issued.

This amendment seeks to compel the United States treasury to become a purchaser of silver bullion in whatever quantities it may be offered, instead of making monthly purchases, as it now does, under the provisions of the Bland bill of February 28, 1878, of a limited amount of silver bullion. Under the Bland act more than $200,000,000 of silver coin and bullion has been piled up in the vaults of the treasury and Stewart's bill would illimitably increase this unnecessary and needless amount of silver. Our silver mines are producing each year bullion to the value of about $50,000,000, and the Stewart bill is, of course, brought forward in the interest of the owners of silver mines to create an illimitable and perpetual market for their output, forcing the government to purchase it whether the people needed it or not. Of course there is no more propriety in congress creating and maintaining an illimitable and perpetual market for the output of a silver mine than there is in creating and maintaining an illimitable and perpetual market for the output of a cotton factory, a flouring mill, a cattle ranch, a whisky distillery, a brewery or a sugar plantation.

INGERSOLL FOR GRESHAM.

"Bob" Ingersoll, in the New York *Press*, says that in order to succeed next November the republican party must have a man of good public record for intelligence, honesty and patriotism; it cannot afford to be put on the defensive, and therefore it would not be wise to nominate any man who has been identified in any bitter sense with any of the factions. While the candidate to say the least would not be weakened by having been a soldier, simply to have been a soldier might not be enough as "these are times of peace, and the questions now to be settled require, not simple patriotism alone, but intelligence, the habits of thought, scope of mind, the capacity to investigate, the clearness to judge, to decide, and the character and firmness necessary to stand by a decision."

Col. Ingersoll concluded by saying that in his opinion no man more likely to succeed could be nominated than Judge Gresham for the following reasons:

"No man within my acquaintance has a better or more consistent record. He went into the army as a private, and did his duty ably and heroically. He came from the field a general. He was made a United States judge, and he discharged the duties of his responsible position to the satisfaction of intelligent, honest men. He was afterward appointed postmaster-general, then secretary of the treasury, and in both positions demonstrated, not only his honesty, but his capacity. He is now one of the circuit judges of the United States, and in this position he has shown that neither wealth, position, nor public clamor can warp or change the honest verdict of his mind.

"There is a feeling that the intelligence of this country, guided by conscience, ought to be in power, and that the president of the United States should be a man of intelligence of character, and one who has, on some field of conflict, shown mental grasp and power. While I have nothing to say against the various men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the republican nomination, and while I admit that many of them are good, intelligent and patriotic, still, in my judgment, Judge Gresham is the best man. He is, in all probability, the most popular candidate that could be named in the West."

"Do you think he can carry New York?"

"I do. He belongs to no ring. He is the property of no corporation, of no monopoly, and the people feel that he absolutely belongs to himself; that he has sought no office; that he has made no promises; that there is nothing about his candidacy like a bargain and sale; and intelligent people all over the country, canvassing in their own minds for a candidate, have, in thousands and thousands of instances, come to the conclusion that Judge Gresham would make a most excellent president; and in this way only has his name been prominently brought forward."

"Have you talked with him about the nomination?"

"Personally, I know nothing of his feelings upon the subject. I do not know whether he would like to be nominated, but I believe that he can be elected if nominated, and that if elected he would make a conservative, honest and capable president of the United States."

THE INDIVIDUAL BLACKGUARD.

Senator Ingalls recently wrote a friend:

When I recall the course of the democratic party toward Mr. Lincoln, whom they habitually characterized as a baboon and a clown; toward Grant, whom they styled a butcher and a drunkard; Hayes, whom they described as a fraud and a thief, and Garfield as a public plunderer, and Arthur as a wine-bibber and glutton, it is interesting to inquire upon what theory Mr. Cleveland is entitled to absolute immunity from anything but praise and eulogy. I adhere to my definition of Mr. Cleveland, and shall never hesitate to say that when he was elected to the presidency the public service reached low water mark, both morally and intellectually.

The New York *World* in reply says:

Individual blackguards may have said these things, and more, but not on the floor of congress; and if they had, would that melancholy fact justify Mr. Ingalls in making a blackguard of himself?

The New York *World*, in 1868, was never weary of denouncing Grant as a butcher, and among the "individual blackguards" who never lost an opportunity in public and private speech, in 1861, to describe Lincoln as a baboon and a clown, was E. J. Phelps, by grace of Grover Cleveland, now minister to England, and to-day named by the democratic press as a proper person to succeed to the vacant chief justiceship of the United States supreme court. Mr. Phelps is an adroit sophistical pleader, but nobody ever accused him of possessing the judicial temperament. Perhaps he is urged for promotion on the score of his literary talents, which are illustrated by the last five lines of a poem written by him concerning Essex Junction, Vt.

Oh, fellow man! avoid this place
As you would plague or Peter Funk's town—
And I hope in hel
Their souls may dwell
Who first invented Essex Junction.

The *Sun* (dem.) remarks that "this would be good work for Lowell, passable for Tennyson, and in the rhyming of "Funk's town" with "junction" it attains to heights that are Browningesque."

If Phelps' law is no better than his poetry, Marshall will turn in his coffin.

The *Boston Herald* discusses the woman suffrage question, and among other things says that the tendency to judge of matters by the force of their sentiments rather than by the dictates of their reason is in many ways a "feminine characteristic, and the danger which might be expected from unrestricted female suffrage would be that the defect referred to, already uncomfortably pronounced, would be greatly intensified, and our national policy be shaped at the bidding of impressions and emotions, rather than as the result of cool and dispassionate consideration of facts." This is a sound and grave objection and it is illustrated by the history of the prohibition agitation at the East and in Oregon.

The farmers ask the Massachusetts legislature to forbid coloring of imitation butter and cheese so that they shall resemble the real article. In New Hampshire oleomargarine must be colored pink, while in Russia not only must the imitation be colored red, but it must be wrapped in red paper and packed in boxes of the same color. Germany, France and other countries of Europe have stringent laws on the subject.

This is from the Walla Walla *Statesman*:

THE OREGONIAN is hereby informed that Mr. Hunt can and has guaranteed the people of this section as to the independence of his road for a period of fifty years, and has provided an ample guarantee that the freight rate to tidewater fixed by him should remain in force for the same period.

If Mr. Hunt's road is independent, how can he guarantee a fixed rate to tidewater? We should also like to know the nature of the guarantee.

Uses of Lightning Rods.

Omaha World.

Noted electrician—I see you still have that old notion that a lightning rod is a protection.

Nebraska farmer—I have.

"Well, of course, you don't keep up with the electrical progress of the age and can't be expected—"

"I take half a dozen newspapers and three magazines, including the *Electrical Review*, sir."

"You do? Well, well! Now, sir, if that is the case, will you be kind enough to tell me what you think a lightning rod on your house protects you from?"

"Lightning-rod agents."

In place of that *constantly tired out feeling*, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will give you strength.

MEETING NOTICES.

Irish National League. — Regular monthly meeting of Branch No. 251 will take place this evening at A. O. H. hall, First and Pine, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. JOS. A. HUGHES, Sec.

Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting at Masonic Temple this Friday evening at 7:30. Members and sojourning brethren cordially invited to be present. S. F. GILL, W. M.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, April 4, by Rev. T. E. Clapp, J. Preston Carson, of Portland, to Miss Florence E. McEwan, of East Portland.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

ALL KINDS OF ROOMS AT THE "EMPIRE." 3a*tf

GOOD BARBER WANTED; STEADY WORK. 23 Salmon street. 6a2

PIANO FOR RENT—INQUIRE AT 325 TENTH street, between 10 and 2. 4a2w&f

GIRL WANTED FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 247 Montgomery street. 6a2

FOR RENT—HOUSE ON SECOND AND CARuthers street. Inquire next door. 6a3

FOR RENT—A MODERN TWO-STORY EIGHT-roomed house, at 150 Fifth street. 6atf

GREAT SALE OF MEN'S FINE SPRING SUITS to-morrow at MEIER & FRANK'S. 1t

WANTED—A GOOD OFFICE BOY, INQUIRE of N. W. T. Co., 114½ Front street. 6a2

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work. Apply at 321 Tenth st., cor. Clay.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply 235 E street, corner Tenth. 6a2

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF EIGHT rooms. Inquire 431 Third st., cor. College. 6a7

MAN AND WIFE (NO CHILDREN) WANT A situation on a farm. KINCAID & CO., 108 1st st.

DR. E. A. JONES, 5½ MORRISON, BET. FRONT and First. Diseases of women a specialty. 15dtf*

20 GIRLS WANTED TO FILL SITUATIONS; good wages. Apply Room 11, Dekum's building.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping. 233 Fifth st., bet. Main & Salmon.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work at 192 Salmon st. Call after 10 A. M. (6a2*

THE "EMPIRE," ROOM 66, UNION BLOCK, will find you just the rooms you want, free of charge. 3a*tf

DON'T FAIL TO TAKE A HAMMAM BATH. Ladies' hours, 8 to 12 A. M. Ash and Second.

WANTED—SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER for widower. Call or address 72 Columbia st., corner Fourth. 1t

WANTED—SITUATION IN PRIVATE PLACE as gardener; 7 years' experience. Address R. H., care Oregonian. 6a3

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST., bet. E and F. Inquire at the Vienna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 23f*tf

LOST—A MILK ROUTE ACCOUNT BOOK, with red cover; had two bills in it when lost. Finder please return to this office. 6a2*

FOR RENT—A FRONT FURNISHED ROOM, with bay window; board if desired. Northeast corner Fourth and Oak streets. 6a1m

A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, or to assist. Address C.B, care Oregonian. 6a2

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING AND general housework in a private family. Call at 235 Tenth street, corner Main. 6a3

FOR RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE cottages in good neighborhoods. Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 68 Third st. 29m*tf

FOR SALE—$600—QUARTER BLOCK IN SULlivan's addition to East Portland. A. E. BORTHWICK, 132½ First st., corner Alder. 4a4*

THE BEST TWO LOTS—ONLY $800 CASH, 50x150, block 28, Albina; must be seen to be appreciated. DR. SWAIN, 195 First street. 6a7

DON'T FORGET IT!—THE GREAT SALE OF Silk Moires at 69c per yard, at Meier & Frank's 44th Friday Surprise Sale, to-day only. 1t

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and assist in housework. Apply at 85 N. Sixteenth street, between E and F. 6a2

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR LIGHT housework and to take care of children. Inquire at 29 Second street, between Ash and A. 6a3

CLAM CHOWDER AT SIMMON'S Restaurant, No. 32 Stark st. Best in town for the money. 1t

FOR RENT—NEW 6-ROOM COTTAGE, MODern improvements, 301 Columbia street, three doors from 12th; key at 305 12th street. 6a4

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS COATMAKERS; none but first-class need apply. Call on or address D. G. FRERICHS, Tacoma, W. T. 6a3

FOR RENT—A FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, suitable for two young men, with or without board. 315 H and Fourteenth streets. 6a3*

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 18f*tf

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN TRACTS, IMPROVED and unimproved, from $10 to $1000 per acre. 4a6* A. E. BORTHWICK, 133½ First st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO UPSTAIRS work in a private family, 268 Second street. 1t A. A. GATLIN.

FOR SALE—$500, NICE RESIDENCE LOTS with fine view, in Portland Homestead. 4a4* A. E. BORTHWICK, 133½ First street.

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms (always rented) at No. 15 N. Third st., corner of B. Sold on account of sickness. 5f1m*

14c PER LB.—BEST EASTERN SUGAR Cured Hams, Keiller's Marmalade, 20 cents per jar. J. N. Bristol, 44 Morrison st

FOR RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, HOLLAday addition, five minutes' walk from R. R. bridge and two ferries. Apply 91½ N. First st., Portland 6a3

IF YOU WANT MONEY Call on LONG & YOUNG, 3d floor, Abington block.

OATMEAL OR CORNMEAL MUSH, WITH good cream, hot waffles, muffins or rolls, with the best coffee, at the Freeman Coffee House, 30 Washington street. 3a7*

FOR RENT—PLEASANT SUITE OF FURNISHed rooms, with board, suitable for man and wife. 189 Seventh street near P. O. Will take a few more table boarders. 4a3*

FOR RENT—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE OF 7 rooms, including bath; desirable location; $25 per month, modern conveniences. Apply at 142 Grant street, corner Seventh. 6a2

NEW ROOMS, NICELY FURNISHED, WITH board, at Mrs. Comstock's house, cor. Alder and East Park streets, No. 166. Sa-tu&f4f*

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A MODern built house, cottage preferred, six to eight rooms in desirable location. Address Frank Woodsey, corner First and A streets. 4a7*

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co. 80 Ash street. Telephone 65.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE East, situation in a grocery store, wholesale or retail; can keep books; 7 years' experience; excellent testimonials. Address A. R., care Oregonian. 6a3

CHEAP—I WILL SELL MY STOCK OF FRUIT SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES at half price. F. W. ALLEN, 6a3* Seedsman, 171 Second street.

MISS A. TOLMAN, FORMERLY OF THE MILlinery firm at 232 First st. respectfully solicits the patronage of former patrons and others at her new Millinery Parlors, 88 Washington st., bet. 4th and 5th.

JOB PRINTING OUTFIT, ALMOST NEW, INvoices $800, will be sold for $600, complete, with good quarto press. Apply to LEWIS & DRYDEN PRINTING CO., Oregonian building, for particulars.

FOR SALE—AT BOTTOM FIGURES, A CHOICE stock of cigars, tobaccos and candies; also new and complete fixtures of the store Fourth and Ists, East Portland. Call on or address Silvestone & Murphy, attorneys, 2d and Washington sts. Portland. 6a3*

Lots 5 and 6, block 18, Albina Homestead, $125.
7½ lots in block 13, Albina, $1600.
Lots 2 and 3, block 3, Albina Homestead, $450.
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 14, Albina Homestead, $800.
51f* The Portland Real Estate Co, 42 Washington st

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF A first-class Eastern artist, who has no equal in this city in hair dressing. We invite the public in general to visit our establishment, and guarantee full satisfaction. MISSES ROSENTHAL, 163 Fourth st, between Morrison and Yamhill.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF ITS VALUE, 12 acres, highly improved country home, near the town of Union, Or., containing a fine dwelling, with brick basement and all necessary outhouses; fine orchard of assorted fruit. DAVIS & DUNLAP, 20m3*† 1½ Morrison street.

FOR SALE—THE FINE YOUNG STALLION, North Star. North Star was sired by Charles Alexander, he by Montana, he by Lull, he by imported Yorkshire Charles Alexander, dam was sired by Goldfinder, he by imported Gold Dust; North Star's dam was sired by Black Terrapin, of Sacramento, Cal. North Star trotted a mile in three minutes at a two year old. Apply to W. H. Ish, at the Great Western Stables, cor 5th and Pine. 4a4*

NEW PARK THEATER.

MONDAY, APRIL 9th---ONE WEEK!

Harrison & Rogers' Magnificent Company,

PRESENTING

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday,

"THE PAYMASTER!"

To be followed by Bartley Campbell's

"MY GERALDINE!"

Reserved Seats at D. W. Prentice's.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PORTLAND CIGAR FACTORY (H. RUPPIN), Fine Havana Cigars. 48 Alder st., bet. 2d and 3d.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

DIXON, BORGESON & CO., 108 AND 110 FRONT street, Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, ESTABLISHED in 1861, Portland, Or.

FOR TWO DA

[illegible]

We will sell to-day and to-morrow next five
Stylish Dress Goods, They are 36 and 38 inches
plaid and mixed effects, all new and desirable
nations, at the very attractive price of

42 Cts. per Yd

Special Price, Positively for Two

Above Goods Displayed

—IN—

CORNER WINDOW.

[illegible]

MOULDINGS,
PICTURES,
FRAMES and
ARTISTS' M

Order from most convenient store.
170 and 172 First st., Portland, Or.
857, 859 to 861 Market st., San Francisco,
39 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.
Factory: 710–12–14–16–18–720 Minna st., S. F.

Wholesale
Send for

NEW TO-DAY.

Money to Loan on Improved Real Estate by the Pacific Fire Insurance Co.

Big Spool CUTTER'S TWIST, Very Strong.

"What lovely TWIST; where'd you get it,"
Says Susie to Fan. "I will bet it
Is the TAILOR'S TWIST, made by CUTTER,
For it's as strong as boarding-house butter."

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT, COLE'S ADDITION TO EAST Portland, for cash $750.

6 Lots and Warehouse, Ladd's Addition to East Portland, $2250.

½ Block on Portland Heights, near Cable Road, $1550.

11 4-10 acres on Base Line Road, 1¾ miles from Stark street ferry, $250 per acre.

Portland Real Estate and Employment Agency, 6a3 Room 11, Dekum's building.

REMOVED TO 50 STARK ST.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,

Fire and Marine,

Of San Francisco.

CAPITAL, - - - $750,000

JAMES S. REED, Agent.

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA.

The Great Battle Painting!

Admission 50c; Children 25c.

This unequaled exhibition is open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to 10 P. M. Third street, between Ash and Pine.

NEW PARK THEATER.

Four Nights More and Saturday Matinee.

Engagement of the Eminent Melodramatic Actor,

MR. GEO. WESSELS,

TO-NIGHT,

Supported by his own Extraordinary Strong Company.

Thursday.........MY PARTNER
Friday.........THE DANITES
Saturday.........STRANGLERS OF PARIS

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY painted expressly for each play. Seats on sale at Prentice's.

OSWEGO

Oregon Iron & Steel Co's First Addition.

Lots and Blocks for Sale on the Installment Plan.

For further particulars apply to
CARDWELL & LIPPINCOTT,
Custom House and Real Estate Brokers,
6a7tf 26½ Morrison street.

TO-NIGHT!

MASONIC HALL.

MRS. DR. LONGSHORE POTTS,

WILL DELIVER HER

LAST AND BEST LECTURE to BOTH SEXES

TO-NIGHT. Subject,

"Love, Courtship and Marriage,"

Of which the New York papers say is as humorous as an hour with Mark Twain.

Admission 25 cents.

MRS. DR. POTTS treats diseases of women and children. Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DR. HARRISON, chronic diseases and diseases peculiar to men. Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 6 to 10 P. M. Office, Holton House. Consultation free.

Will remain until Sunday, April 8th.

Drs. Potts and Harrison may be consulted at the Holton House until Sunday noon.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Household Furniture, etc.

We will sell by auction, at salesroom, No. 42 First St.,

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 6,

At 10 o'clock,

Household Furniture, Carpets, Organs, Bed Lounges, Lounges, Walnut and Ash Bedroom Suits, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

PORTLAND Business College PORTLAND OREGON.

Second and Yamhill Streets.

Young and middle-aged men and women educated for business pursuits in the shortest time consistent with thorough work and at the least expense. Private and class instruction, day and evening, in arithmetic, writing, correspondence, single and double entry bookkeeping, banking, shorthand, typewriting, business and legal forms, commercial law and all common school branches. Students admitted at any time. Catalogues on application. 3a1

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, FRIDAY, APRIL 6

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

Local Report.

PORTLAND, April 5 6:49 P M

Time of Obs	Bar	Ther	Rel Hum	Direc of wind	Vel of wind	Rain	Wthr
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S	4	00	Cl dy
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	48	SE	4	.00	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	47	SW	2	.00	Cl dy

Maximum temperature, 50.5. Minimum temper[illegible]

[illegible] 41 feet.

			Daily from Normal	Total excess or deficiency since 1st of present mo	Total excess or deficiency since Jan 1 1888
Temperature	50	48	—2	—17	—231
Precipitation	.11	.00	—.11	—14	—7.0

Total rainfall.

Place of Observation	Height of Bar	Ch ge last 8 hours	Ther	Wind direction	Rain fall each	State of Wthr
[illegible]	30.18	—08	64	SW	00	Cl'dy
[illegible]	30.20	—04	46	S	00	Fair
[illegible]	29.99	—02	64	W	00	Fair
[illegible]	30.18	—02	60	S	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.18	—06	62	NW	00	Clear
[illegible]	30.26	—02	46	S	00	Cl dy
[illegible]	30.20	—04	41	Calm	.00	Cl dy
[illegible]	30.30	00	52	NW	.00	Cl dy
[illegible]	30.18	—12	48	SW	00	Cl d
[illegible]	30.30		60			Cl dy

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

San Francisco April 6—Indications for the [illegible] hours beginning 4 A M April 6 for [illegible] and Washington territory Light rains [illegible] fresh southwesterly winds slightly [illegible]

PASSENGER LISTS

OVERLAND

[illegible] Pacific—Passed Huron on the limited [illegible] J Dwyer, [illegible] E Johnson and wife and [illegible]

[illegible] & California—Passed Medford Mrs J [illegible] M F Bowers, H McKinnon, M M [illegible] J H King, H Platt, L Tres[illegible] and wife, [illegible] Cooper, Wm Hale, E W Peters and [illegible] Balfour C McCollough F [illegible] W Eison and daughter, Dr B P [illegible] A W Hill, S Katz, W H Hale, [illegible] L Sach and wife, Geo Lanham [illegible] L Simpson David Sampson, [illegible] Elsie Smith, A Harris and [illegible] M A Gunst, J G Meagher, Isaac [illegible] L Fisher, J A Barnes and wife [illegible] and twenty-four immigrants

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

DEEDS RECORDED APRIL 5

[illegible] to E M Marsh, lot 12, blk 12 [illegible] March 5 $200.

[illegible] to M A Marshall, lot 1, blk 7, Paradise [illegible] March 5 $200.

[illegible] Marshall, lot 11 blk 14 Paradise [illegible] March 5 $100

[illegible] Marshall, lot 10, blk 13, Paradise [illegible] March 5 $100

[illegible] J W Doubleday, lot 11, blk 12, Paradise [illegible] Feb 25 $100

[illegible] and wife to Wm Connell, lot 4 [illegible] March 26 $27 500

[illegible] and husband to C F E Voss [illegible] 1 E, March 29 $200

[illegible] Roach and husband to W M Killingsworth, [illegible] 1 N 1 E, April 4 $16,500

[illegible] and wife to Jonathan Tice, lot 1 [illegible] E P April 4 $200

[illegible] and wife to Geo. Good, lot 17 blk [illegible] April 2, $75

[illegible] to Wm Twigg lot 1, blk 5 [illegible] E P, April 5 $142

[illegible] to V K Strode et al. 20 acres, S [illegible] July 18, 1885, $1.

[illegible] and wife to P Labbe et al., and [illegible] 1 W April 4 $170

[illegible] to J W Troup lots 9 10, 11, blk [illegible] Homestead, March 2 $500

[illegible] and wife to J M Hughes lot 8 [illegible] E P, April 3 $145

[illegible] E J Jeffery and wife to Ellen Flanna[illegible] King's D L C, April 4, $1

THE EAST SIDE.

William E Spicer till recently manager of the warehouses along the narrow gauge has moved his family to this city and will make this home.

There were nine passenger coaches including [illegible] and the special car of the rail road notables, attached to the O & C through train yesterday

Mary Driscoll raised up a few hundred dollars and bought a half block in Hanson's addition. It is stated that she has sold the lots to the Sunnyside company for $1400

The Northern Pacific cannery contemplates the erection of another building in addition to those now in use Their business has in[illegible] so much that more room is needed

Yesterday the Imperial Photograph Company of Portland took a large number of views of East Portland and its surroundings from the top of the reservoir of the water works

J. W. Webber has surveyed and laid off into lots the Byrne tract in the northeastern part of the city which recently changed hands. It is stated it will be put on the market.

Mr Henry Moys lately from the Walla Walla valley and his family are in the city [illegible] permanently Mr Moys has [illegible] office on Fourth street and will engage in the real estate business

Dr S Smith, who was so severely injured in the [illegible] accident the early part of the week is some better but is still confined to his bed. He was injured internally to some extent, but with care will come out all right

Preparation is being made to raise the heavy frame of the railroad bridge into position. The main lower chords are in position [illegible] from their anchorage [illegible] the [illegible] abutment along the sides of the [illegible] out to the first pier Next will be the [illegible] of the frame above the chords [illegible] derrick for this purpose is being [illegible] out on the false work

BRIEF MENTION

[illegible] are still arriving

[illegible] roads are looming up

Look out for Meier & Frank's clothing [illegible]

[illegible] see the new lines in all gents' goods [illegible]

This is the week of all weeks at the Tivoli 240

[illegible] moires at 69 cents per yard at Meier & Frank's Friday surprise sal[illegible]

[illegible] to-morrow Meier & Frank will [illegible] in the clothing line

The East Side from Sell[illegible] to St John seems to have the run with real estate buy[illegible] [illegible] likely to be affected in like mann[illegible]

Those who have examined the A B Chase piano pronounce them fine in quality and tone [illegible] are the manufacturers The [illegible]

Removal

The agency of the Wilshire Safe & Scale Company has been removed to Messrs [illegible] & Co Nos 68 and 70 Front street [illegible] will carry a full and complete stock of safes and scales. Mr J R Hunter will hereafter [illegible] as the traveling agent for this [illegible] safe and scale house

A COUGH IS QUICKLY CURED

By taking "Mother Lery's Gum Tree Cough Syrup." It does not sicken the stomach [illegible] Skidmore & Co [illegible] Portland Or

Fine Perfumes

[illegible] a good perfume use our Jockey Club [illegible] or White Rose These odors can [illegible] John A. Child & Co druggists Second [illegible] Morrison.

The hungry man finds solace upon entering the [illegible] They do it handsomely at this popular [illegible]

[illegible] and Harper's for April at Ed Dekum's 49 Washington street

BUSINESS ITEMS

Cabinet Photos $4 per dozen. Thwaite's 167 First street.

[illegible] Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker 131 [illegible] street. Trade supplied.

[illegible] Musical Institute Rooms in Abington [illegible], Third street between Washington and Stark

The Vienna.

Washington street leads all for Lunches and Oysters

Marx & Jorgensen

[illegible] Liquor Dealers, Bottlers for Jos. Schlitz [illegible] and H. Weinhard Lager Beer

To Be Given Away

[illegible] framed steel engraving will be given to every person purchasing one of my $300 pianos or one of my $90 organs. W T SHANAHAN 63 Third st

I Am Happy

To inform the public that having secured a further lease for the term of five years, Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, will remain in the future as in the past, a prominent landmark in the machine business at [illegible] Third street. Agency for the Domestic [illegible] and Standard sewing machines [illegible] [illegible] in fact everything pertaining to [illegible] of sewing-machines [illegible] on hand. Our motive in the [illegible] to preserve the popu[illegible] [illegible] Thanking the [illegible] respectfully, [illegible] Proprietor.

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

TO FACILITATE STREET SPRINKLING.—A stand pipe for filling street sprinkling carts such as is used for that purpose in many cities, has been erected on Third street between Yamhill and Taylor It is a two inch pipe about twelve feet high with a bend at the top, to which is attached a piece of canvas hose to connect with the cart. The bend at the top can be turned around so as not to project into the street when not in use The pipe is provided with a valve at the top and another to shut off the waste below the side walk, so that the water can be let out of the pipe in the winter This has been put up under the supervision of F Matthews superintendent of the street cleaning and sprinkling department for the inspection of the street committee It is intended to fill the carts without any waste of water If approved of by the committee thirty of the pipes will be erected in various parts of the city which will greatly expedite the work of sprinkling streets

THE INDUSTRIAL FAIR.—The stock of the Industrial Fair Association is being freely taken and expressions of gratification are heard on all sides at the enterprise shown by the incorporators A number of persons have taken less stock than they really desire as it is the intention to give all who wish a chance to secure an interest Mr A N King is taking a lively interest in the enterprise and will do all he can to promote its success He will allow the association to have as much land as they want and will take half the purchase price in stock if desired but is willing to take less if other persons want the stock There is no desire on the part of the incorporators to make a close corporation or monopoly of the affair They will be pleased to have 1000 persons take one share each if so desired

WOMEN AS FAST DRIVERS.— "Women violate the rule prohibiting fast driving on the draw more than men" said a Morrison street bridge collector to an OREGONIAN reporter yesterday "For the first six months after I came here I put in my time telling men not to drive faster than a walk but they paid no attention to me and I was at last compelled to let them know that I am here to enforce the rules But the women are harder to deal with, for you cannot talk to them as you would to a man It is 'Madam, this,' and 'Madam that' and 'Madam, excuse me you are driving too fast.' Then she colors up and begs pardon for the infraction of the rules It is the old, old story with nearly every woman who drives across the bridge and the life of the collector like the policeman's and politician's, is not an altogether happy one "

OUR FAMOUS PRODUCT.—Oregon's big red apples have always been one of her strong suits and when it was announced a few days since that a lot of apples had been imported here from California the news caused a thrill of mingled shame and amazement to pass down the spinal column of all Oregon orchardists To set matters to rights and destroy the unfavorable impression created by this unheard of piece of business an orchardist on the east side yesterday brought to town fifty four boxes of as fine handsome, red-cheek pippins as any one could wish to see in perfect condition and he sold them for $2 50 a box and carried home $132 50 in his pantaloons pocket Oregon is still ahead on the apple question and is going to keep there.

CAPTAIN POWELL'S SUCCESSOR.—A late Washington telegram to the Chicago *Evening Journal* states that Senator Farwell and Congressmen Mason and Lawler are protesting against the transfer of Major Handbury U S A, now in charge of the engineering work at Chicago to Oregon General Benet was acting as secretary of war and could not definitely answer the congressmen's requests A renewed effort will be made on the return of Secretary Endicott The telegram says There is no disposition on the part of these gentlemen to reflect upon Captain Marshall of Milwaukee who has been ordered to Chicago to take Handbury's place but it is felt that the familiarity of the last-mentioned officer with the work ought to cause him to be retained

MESSENGER STRIKE ENDED.—The strike of the American District messenger boys for higher wages was of brief duration and availed nothing Eight of the thirteen strikers have resumed responding to calls and the other five have gone into the messenger business of their own accord As they wear the regulation gray cap and coat they are indistinguishable from the company's boys and gather in shekels which would otherwise flow into the corporation's coffers Their places have been filled and it might be well to inform the public that the barefooted messenger boys who go along without looking in shop windows seen on the streets the past few days are new ones at the business The veterans are not constructed on that vigorous plan

A THRIVING RAILWAY.—The Morrison Street Bridge Company are much gratified with the extensive patronage bestowed on their street railway, the cars on which come and go generally fully loaded all day long the liberality of the company in carrying passengers the entire length of their line including the bridge toll for 5 cents when they were empowered to charge 8 cents will prove good policy The new line to be built by the company to the Sunnyside tract will be commenced as soon as possible As there is sure to spring up a flourishing village on this tract the line is bound to be a paying investment from the start and will, doubtless in the not far distant future, be extended to the base of Mt Tabor

YOUNG VANDALS IN COURT.—Seven young boys—Ralph Neer Arthur Orton Fred Copperholt Fred Winter David Bulger Richard [illegible] and Robert Stewart—stood in the dock in the police court yesterday charged with despoiling Henry Failing's flower garden causing $100 damage After the trial [illegible] Judge Denlinger gave the young vandals a severe reprimand and attributed their wayward conduct to parental laxity Then the youngsters were taken out the city jail and locked up for awhile in the dark cell Some of them broke down in terror and were released on condition that they behave in the future A few will be kept in the city jail for a short period

[illegible] WANTED TO.—[illegible] chief inspector of the Puget Sound customs district on whom [illegible] with [illegible] others a few days since Collector [illegible] on the score of economy [illegible] yesterday He attributes his dismissal to Special Agent Beecher and says that ever since [illegible] F A Gardiner and [illegible] till they [illegible] way to save an ex[illegible] of their opium smuggling operations [illegible] and finally [illegible] Mr [illegible] as well as [illegible] that they [illegible] the [illegible] in which the customs business is mak[illegible] [illegible] the Sound

NO VIOLATIONS OF THE FISH LAW.—State Fish Commissioner F C Reed returned yesterday from The Dalles and Celilo [illegible] been informed that, at the present low stage of the water the salmon were unable to get [illegible] and were being caught in the close season while at the mouth of the Columbia every protection was afforded them Mr Reed investigated and found that there was no truth in the complaint He also learned that the salmon run had not commenced yet and probably would not before the 10th At the Cascade he found one fish wheel running but could not ascertain whether it was catching fish

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Mr George Mason postoffice inspector of this division is lying dangerously sick at Good Samaritan hospital with but slight hopes of recovery He has not been in robust health for a year past and the rough tiresome journeys necessary to be made in the discharge of his arduous duties have been more than he could stand He arrived home last Saturday from a trip to Montana quite sick and has been confined to his bed ever since a great part of the time in an unconscious condition His complaint baffles his physicians but seems to be akin to Bright's disease Mr Mason came here about two years since from Alexandria Va

HIS INTEREST IN THE POT SAVED HIM.—Stewart Moore aged 18 years indicted for robbing Charlie Miller of $20 March 18 got out of his scrape rather unexpectedly in the criminal court yesterday morning The two boys while shaking dice became involved in a dispute regarding how much Moore was interested in a $20 gold piece which resulted in Moore's appropriating the pot Miller testified that $5 of the $20 belonged to Moore, which knocked out the indictment. District Attorney McGinn thereupon moved for the dismissal of the case and Moore was allowed to go.

SAD ACCIDENT.—At Centralia, W T on Tuesday last Maude, the 9-year old daughter of Mr Beach who has a shingle mill near that town while out playing with other children took a newly sharpened butcher knife to cut a switch While returning to the house with the knife she slipped and fell upon the point of it which pierced her breast near the heart She lived but a minute dying without a struggle She was an unusually bright and loveable child the youngest of three and the pet of her parents who are heart broken on account of their loss

THE SHRIEVALTY.—A gentleman who asserts that he knows said yesterday "The contest for the republican shrievalty nomination was narrowed down by Wednesday's primaries to two men, William R Sewall and Penumbra Kelly with the chances in favor of the former The indications are that Sewall will be backed in the convention by the majority of the Portland delegates The East Portland delegation will go for Kelly also those from the country precincts"

MORE WANTED.—Dress makers who desire yearly employment should call at once at Litt's, but must be first class The highest wages will be paid

FOR CHILDREN.—To-day one of Meier & Co's large show windows will contain children's hats and bonnets exclusively

ABOUT TIME CHECKS.

A Fine Point in Law of Interest to Corporations Employes

What is considered by high legal authority rather a nice point of law was raised the other day in the case of a train hand in the employ of the O R & N Co who refused to pay his board bill His landlord took the necessary steps to garnishee his wages on pay day but the agent of the company said he had given the man a "time check" for the amount due him the morning before and so owed him nothing The money to pay the check was still in his hands but it was claimed that the money could not be garnisheed because the time check had been given out

Now the question is whether this is the correct view or not It is true that a time check is use[illegible] the same as a bank note, and might have been parted with by the party receiving it, but some think that the garnishment issued by the court was superior to the time check and should have fastened the money in the paymaster's hands beyond the reach of any party holding the time check It is considered very doubtful whether the fact of a corporation having issued a time check, which is merely a statement that a certain amount is due the holder, can prevent the money in the hands of the corporation from being garnisheed The matter will probably be tested in the courts before long and is likely to interfere with the negotiating of time checks

A VENERABLE LANDMARK.

Picture of a Unique Bell Tower and St Peter's Church Tacoma

In the show window of the Oregon Picture Frame Manufacturing Company Abington building is to be seen a small water color sketch of St Peter's Episcopal church and bell tower at Tacoma—the old town This church was erected by Bishop Morris in 1873 Work was commenced on it five days after the terminus of the Northern Pacific road was located The tower is unique, being the trunk of a fir tree cut off at the hight of seventy feet from the ground The rings of the trunk show it to be 2[illegible] years old In the nature of things the tower must soon yield to decay and the little church give way to a more pretentious edifice

The sketch is from the atelier of Capt Cleveland Rockwell and was made at the request of a gentleman who will have several copies made for presentation to persons to whom it will be historically interesting among them the ladies of the guild of St Peter's church Philadelphia in the Sunday school of which church he was a pupil forty years ago The bell in the tower was the gift of members of the congregation of the Philadelphia church The sketch represents the church and surroundings as they were at the time of its erection fifteen years ago and is based on a wood cut made from an old photograph and published in the Tacoma *News* of November 1[illegible] 188[illegible]

VISITING RAILROADERS

Southern Pacific Officials on a Tour of Inspection —Personal

Messrs C P Huntington vice president Charles Crocker second vice-president and A N Towne general manager of the Southern Pacific company arrived here yesterday morning by special train over the Oregon & California and left at 11 o clock for the north to inspect coal mining properties on Puget sound and the Island railway in British Columbia They will return here early next week and spend several days

J M Hannaford general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific and wife arrived yesterday from California and will leave this morning for Tacoma Mr Hannaford has been ill for several months and has been away from his headquarters at St Paul since January He traveled extensively in quest of health and visited the City of Mexico and lately Southern California His health is greatly improved and he will return to St Paul as soon as the weather [illegible] change for the better Mr Hannaford thinks there will be a large tourist travel this way from San Francisco this summer The old feud of the [illegible] though not [illegible] as it was [illegible] kept many from visiting Oregon but since the completion of the O & C the attention of tourists has been attracted this way

PROHIBITION NOTES

Prof Miller Begins His Canvass in Southern Oregon—Mills's Last Speech

Mr A R Riggs late president of the W C T U [illegible] Eastern Oregon in the interests of that organization

O[illegible] with a saloon The [illegible] eighty persons [illegible] Oregon City [illegible] county court

C M Miller the [illegible] party [illegible] for [illegible] the [illegible] to continue his campaign canvass

The farewell political speech by Walter Thomas Mills [illegible] will be delivered [illegible] Subject How to [illegible] the Political Deal [illegible]

A meeting of ministers and laymen of the various churches met [illegible] last night and took the initiative in a movement to enforce the closing of saloons on Sundays

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Lace Curtains

Special Sale!

500 prs Lace Curtains tape edges	$1 25
350 prs Nottingham Oriental Curtains	1 50
350 prs Guipure Lace Curtains, -	2 00
350 prs Imitation Irish Point -	2 50
5000 yds Water Twist Window Scrims	10c
5000 yds Nottingham Laces Curtains,	10c
3000 yds Handsome Madras Drapery	12½c
3590 Double Warp Lace Curtains,	15c
3500 Lace Curtains, tape edges -	20c

Lace Curtains 25c, 35c and 50c suitable for bay windows

Largest stock ever shown here, and direct from manufacturers. You can not afford to miss this special sale

McALLEN & McDONNELL,
165 Third St., Portland, Or.
Goods sent C. O. D. or by mail.

A. ROBERTS.

Full of Business.

NEW

Spring Suits

Foreign Goods, Scotch Tweeds, Cheviots, Fine Black and White Pinhead Checks and Stripes, cut, made and trimmed equal to custom.

Look at the Young Men's

Spring Overcoats

We offer at $18! Handsome made, elegant goods, silk-faced, silk sleeve linings. Regular price $22.50.

—OUR—

[illegible]

At $12, $15, $18 and $20 are Fine Goods at Low Prices.

Remember, we offer Bargains in our

Boys and Children's Dep't,

Handsome well-made Suits, all wool, at $5 to $8.

A. ROBERTS,

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.
185 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

L. C. Henrichsen,

149 First Street Portland Or

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,

OPTICAL GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Direct Importers of French Marble Clocks

Country orders promptly attended to

Diamonds Clocks
Watches Bronzes
Silverware Optical Goods

A. FELDENHEIMER

—THE—

LEADING JEWELER

Cor First and Morrison Sts

Reasonable rates. Country orders [illegible]

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison

Opposite Esmond and St Charles Hotels

Headquarters for All American Watches

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

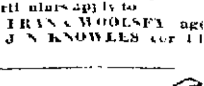
FOR SALE consisting of [illegible] [illegible] Pistols at [illegible] [illegible] UNCLE MYERS [illegible] 164 First st [illegible]

FOR SALE!

The Steam Schr. "Jeanie,"

Built in Bath Maine in 1883 10[illegible] tons register gross 863 tons net Has compound double engines is in good order and well found in every respect For terms and particulars apply to

IRVING WOOLSEY agent for
J N KNOWLES cor First and A[illegible]



[illegible] LITT

[illegible] All [illegible] Dresses [illegible] Third & Alder [illegible]

DOCTOR JOSEPH HOLT

Has permanently located in this city in the practice of his profession

Residence No [illegible] street corner Main Office 19 First street cor Taylor room 4 a 15 Office Hours—10 to 12 A M [illegible] to 4 P M

R SWAIN, D D S

Gold fillings $1 50 silver or enamel $1 gutta percha 75c extracting 50c, teeth $5 $8 $10 $1[illegible] Every operation guaranteed [illegible] 185 First street over Olds & King

DR. F. W. PREHN,

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College

Vitalized Air Administered

Room 54 Union Block Entrance from Stark street

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

D S STRYKER D D S the Leading DENTIST Eastern prices 18 years experience all the latest improvements 107 First st bet Stark and Washington Portland Or

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth Filling from $1 00 upward DR. CHAS T PREHN Dentist room 7 Union Block First street entrance

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

Slab wood—$1 50 per load—from Weidler's Mill Orders left at mill or in the box at Boss Saloon will be promptly attended to W S L M & M CO

E. C. Geizer, M. D., Homœopathist and Surgeon,
Cor. Third and Morrison Sts.

Oak Volines,

FORTY-FOURTH

FRIDAY SURPRISE SALE

TO-DAY

DON'T MISS IT!

A Wonderful Bargain!

We will offer, TO-DAY ONLY, for our Surprise Sale, an Elegant and Entirely New Line, just received, and embracing every shade in both Dark and Light Tints of

WATERED SILKS

At the nominal price of

69c per yard.

SEE OUR GREAT DISPLAY

To-day Only at This Price.

SHADES ARE
White Cream Ecru Lemon Yellow Cardinal Cherry Ruby Garnet Wine Gold Mordore Gold Brown Seal Myrtle Nile Chartreuse, Apple Olive Bronze Navy Marine Light Blues Pale Blues Gobbelin (three shades) Sapphires Gen d'Arme Cadet Drab Gray Cotte Mahogany Antique Resado Shrimp Salmon Rose, Lt Pink, Black Over 40 shades

Not more than Twenty Yards sold to any one purchaser.

MEIER & FRANK

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

N B—Only two days more remaining of our Great Sale of Silks for this week embracing every line in our most complete department The Moire Silks as quoted above are for our Friday Surprise Sale only, to day

TRANSPORTATION LINES

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—ALASKA ROUTE.

Leave San Francisco Broadway Wharf No 1 9 A M		Leave Portland [illegible]	Leave Victoria [illegible]	Due back [illegible]
Str Mexico Mar [illegible]	Str Ancon [illegible] Elder [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico Apr [illegible]	Str Ancon [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico Apr [illegible]	Str G W Elder [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico May [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico July [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico July [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico Aug [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico Aug [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Str Mexico Sept [illegible]	Str G W Elder Sept [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma [illegible] Alaska from Portland for [illegible] Pacific Express to Tacoma [illegible] San Francisco passengers [illegible] sailing from Tacoma [illegible] A D CHARLTON [illegible] GOODALL PERKINS & CO Genl Agents San Francisco

DAILY PASSENGER TRAINS
(Except Sundays) upon

PORTLAND AND WILLAMETTE VALLEY RAILWAY

LEAVE	A M		LEAVE	A M
Portland	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette	10 08		[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheridan	1 M	6 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	1 45		[illegible]	50
Monmouth	1 58		[illegible]	51
Airlie arrive			[illegible] arrive	11 15

PASSENGER TRAINS [illegible]

WILLIAM REID [illegible]

From New York for Portland Oregon (Direct)
SUTTON & CO'S DISPATCH LINE
[illegible]

BENJAMIN SEWALL,
RYAN Master

Will go [illegible] New York [illegible] about April 15 [illegible] very prompt dispatch For freight and further particulars apply to SUTTON & CO [illegible] New York or to SUTTON & BEEBE Agents
[illegible] North [illegible] Portland Or

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR.

Str MILLS

Will leave A[illegible] [illegible] $4 00 to $6 00 [illegible] Apply to J H D GRAY Agt Astoria Or

Vancouver Transportation Co s

Strs Turline or Tulline

Capt James [illegible] Gray leave Portland at [illegible] M and Vancouver at 8 A M daily Sundays excepted For freight or passage apply on board at foot of Taylor st [illegible] 10 A M [illegible]

COWLITZ ROUTE

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough to [illegible]) St Helens and way points Tuesday Thursday Saturday Str Joseph Kellogg 7 A M [illegible] touching at St Helens and way points Str [illegible] Monday and Thursday at 6 A M South side of dock at foot of Taylor street

Merchants Despatch Transportation C[illegible]
(Fast Freight Line)

The agency for the Northwest Coast [illegible] Wells Fargo & Co's office Portland Oregon [illegible] information call upon or address [illegible] EUGENE SHELBY Agent [illegible]

LAND PLASTER

—AT—

Everding & Farrell's,

Portland Oregon

SEEDS A Catalogue will be sent FREE TO ALL. It tells where to get best Seeds northern grown at low prices E W ALLEN Seedsman, 171 Second st Portland Or

The best named variety healthy and vigorous
HOUSE AND BEDDING PLANTS, Etc., at
STORIMAN, THE FLORIST'S,
Corner Eighth and Jackson Streets, Portland, Oregon.

Farmers and Mechanics

STORE.

OND PRICE TO ALL.

SOLE AGENCY FOR

Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns.

Arrived.

Parasols.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

We extend a cordial invitation to the Ladies of Portland and vicinity to visit our store and view the Grandest Assortment of Parasols and Dress Trimmings ever shown in this city.

Special Opening Display

FRIDAY Ev'ng, April 6th,

—AND—

SATURDAY Ev'g, April 7th.

We will, on the above dates, make a special showing of these goods in our salesrooms and show windows, thus giving all an opportunity of examining and pricing the entire stock of

LINED PARASOLS
UNLINED PARASOLS
LACE COVERED PARASOLS
BLACK SILK PARASOLS
BLACK SATIN PARASOLS
BLACK LACE PARASOLS
SOLID COVERED PARASOLS
PLAID SILK PARASOLS
PLAID SATIN PARASOLS
PONGEE SILK PARASOLS
LADIES' PARASOLS
MISSES' PARASOLS
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS
PARASOLS to match any shade or combination of Dress Goods
BEADED HEADING
BEADED GIMPS
BEADED ORNAMENTS
BEADED CAPES
BEADED EPAULETTES

In Black, Steel and all leading colors

METAL PASSAMENTRIE
METAL WAIST SETS
SILK GIMPS
SILK BRAID WAIST SETS
SILK BRAID PANELS
SOUTACHE GIMPS

Beaded Ornaments and Passementrie suitable for Street Costumes, Evening Dresses, Ball and Stage Costumes

Do not fail to call and price the above goods They are all novelties, and you will not find them duplicated in Portland.

OUR NEW SHOE DEP'T.

We now claim the most complete and best arranged Shoe Department on the Pacific coast You are cordially invited to call and inspect same

Farmers' & Mechanics' Store

200, 202, 204, 206 FIRST ST.,
6 and 8 Taylor St.

FLORAL GARDEN.

On Account of Going out of Business

I now offer a choice se[illegible] of Shrubbery Evergreens [illegible] Also a large lot of Spring Plants [illegible] Fuchsias Lantanas Marguerites at 10 [illegible] Lady Washington 25c Double [illegible] 20c each Begonias 15c Storm [illegible] 15 Roses six for $1 [illegible] year-old Roses [illegible] varieties 75 per 100 Come early [illegible] select ones as the stock [illegible] the first of July

G KUTSCHAN, 147 Market st.
COUNTRY ORDERS promptly and carefully filled

PLUMMER & BYERLEY,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner First and Main Streets,

HAVE RE-ENGAGED THE SERVICES OF G Herbert Ray who passed his examinations in pharmacy at Philadelphia at the head of a class of 300 students They have four first-class men employed never less than two being on duty at any hour day and night Not only is their prescription department [illegible] but they carry in addition to their drug trade full lines of Paints Oils Glass and Varnishes.

REMOVED.

AMES & DETRICK
Bags, Twine, Tents, etc.,
Have removed from No. 111 to
No. 125 FRONT STREET,
Portland, Oregon.

[illegible]

Clothiers and Hatters.

The Leading Spring Stock

ECLIPSING ALL OTHERS IN
QUALITY QUANTITY and PRICES.

We are prepared to show you startling

BARGAINS

IN MEN'S BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING

Beyond question or doubt the finest assortment of Latest Styles and Highest Qualities that will be offered in this market this season.

Look where you will, but don't buy before visiting our place.

AZTEC [illegible] & Co
CLOTHIERS
& HATTERS

Corner First and Morrison.

Remember, we give a Bat and Ball with every Boys' Suit.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention for Multnomah County is hereby called to meet at the Court House in the City of Portland, on Saturday, April 7, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M for the purpose of nominating a full legislative and county ticket, to be voted for at the ensuing June election the selection of thirty delegates to attend the Republican State Convention to be held April 11, 1888, and the transacting of such other business as may properly come before it.

The committee find it necessary, in order to make a fair apportionment of delegates, based upon the vote cast at the last general election to have the primary meetings held in the various precincts and polling places in the county as established at the last election without reference to any change since made therein by the county court.

For the purpose of electing the delegates primary meetings will be held in the various precincts in the cities of Portland, East Portland Albina and Sellwood, between the hours of 4 o clock and 7 o clock P M, and in all other precincts at 1 o'clock P M on Wednesday, the 4th day of April 1888.

The convention will consist of seventy-one delegates, apportioned as follows

Albina	[illegible]	Powell's Valley	[illegible]
Columbia	1	Rooster Rock	[illegible]
East Portland—		Sandy	[illegible]
Polling place No 1	2	Sauvie's Island	[illegible]
No. 2.	4	St. Johns	[illegible]
No. 3.	2	Sellwood	[illegible]
Fulton	1	South Portland—	
Mount Tabor	2	Polling place No 1	[illegible]
Multnomah	1	No 2	[illegible]
North Portland—		No 3	[illegible]
Polling place No. 1	2	No 4	[illegible]
No 2.	3	No 5	[illegible]
No 3.	5	Willamette	[illegible]
No 4.	4	Willamette Slough	[illegible]
No 5	6		

The committee has appointed the following named as judges and clerks to conduct the primary elections:

Albina—H B Wilson and C H Hill judges and A [illegible] Manley clerk.

Columbia—Thos Jewett and M Gillihan judges and L J Reeder clerk.

East Portland—

Polling place No. 1—F R Neal and John Hall judges and C F Plympton clerk

Polling place No 2—W F Crelis and Ross Merrick, judges and A W Llewellyn clerk.

Polling place No. 3—Penumbra Kelly and E J Sprague judges and J W Ogilbee clerk.

Fulton—J S Dickerson and John Slavin judges and Wm Abernethy clerk.

Mount Tabor J H Rathbon and H W Prettyman judges and Holt Struble clerk

Multnomah—O Himmons and Earnest Gesle judges and C Jennie clerk.

North Portland—

Polling place No 1—W W Spaulding and J P Betts judges and G C Clark clerk.

Polling place No 2—Geo L Story and L H Lewis judges and Henry McCraken clerk

Polling place No 3 Frank Thunander and Frank Boitsilord judges and H L George clerk.

Polling place No 4—Edward Holman and J Silvestone judges and Benj Wood clerk.

Polling place No 5—D M Dunn and A H Tanner judges and B E Lippincott clerk.

Powell's Valley—S G [illegible] and W H Maxwell judges and P H Boork clerk

Rooster Rock—Nelson Ross and Fred Emily judges and J Latourette clerk

Sandy—A J Hoyt and H S Stone judges and John Snover clerk

South Portland—

Polling place No 1—P B Tuttle and R M Demant judges and John Duff clerk

Polling place No [illegible] W H Harris and Jas Steele judges and H C Wood clerk

Polling place No [illegible] P Cardwell and P N Shurtleff judges and [illegible] clerk

Polling place No 4 [illegible] Fletcher and W H Courtney judges and A N Gam[illegible] clerk.

Polling place No [illegible] P Bathart and W S Ward judges and [illegible]

[illegible] John [illegible] and Wm Forrest [illegible] clerk

St Johns—B O S[illegible] and John Wendell judges and Frank Lee [illegible] clerk

Sellwood J A Fisher and B F Smith judges and [illegible] clerk

Willamette Slough—Frank Powell and Isaac Hill judges and S F [illegible] clerk

Willamette Slough Commodore Richards and Mark Crandall judges and J M Joy clerk.

The primary elections will be held at the following places

East Portland—

Polling place No 1—Hall of Relief Hook and Ladder Co corner Fourth street and Holladay avenue

Polling place No 2—Hall of Pioneer Engine Co corner Third and I streets

Polling place No 3—Hall of Grant Engine Co

North Portland—

Polling place No 1—Corner of Fifth and G streets.

Polling place No 2—Corner of Third and C streets.

Polling place No 3—Corner of Third and Ash streets.

Polling place No 4—Washington between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Polling place No 5—Thirteenth and G streets.

South Portland—

Polling place No 1—Corporation shed Fourth, between Morrison and Yamhill.

Polling place No 2—Ice house Second street, between Main and Madison.

Polling place No. 3—Columbia, between First and Front streets.

Polling place No 4—No 51 South First st.

Polling place No 5—Corner of Eleventh and Jefferson streets.

In all other precincts at the usual place of voting.

A W WITHERELL,
JOHN KENWORTHY,
J C CARSON,
J A BROWN,
JAMES M STOTT,
WM R SEWALL,
G R HARRINGTON
Republican County Committee.

1am td wd

J B CONGLE,
Manufacturer Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SADDLES, HARNESS,
Leather and Saddlery Hardware,
108 and 110 Front st Portland, Or.

N B—A large stock of Single and Double Buggy and Carriage Harness on hand and will be sold very low for cash 25m d&w

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
FOR LIVER BILE INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE from mercury contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco, Cal.

Dr. E. C. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 169 First St.

WHY HE CAN'T SING THE OLD SONGS.

"I cannot sing the old songs,"
 Though well I know the tune,
And I cannot carol like the bird
 That sings in leafy June.
Yet though I'm full of music
 As choirs of singing birds,
"I cannot sing the old songs"—
 I do not know the words.

I start on "Hail Columbia"
 And get to "heaven-born band,"
And there I strike an up-grade
 With neither steam nor sand.
"Star-Spangled Banner" throws me
 Right in my wildest screaming;
I start all right, but dumbly come
 To voiceless wreck at "streaming."

So when I sing the old songs,
 Don't murmur or complain
If "Ti, de ah da tum de dum"
 Should fill the sweetest strain.
I love tiddy um dum di do,
 And the trallala eep da birds,
But "I cannot sing the old songs"—
 I do not know the words.

—*Robert J. Burdette.*

DR. DUDLEY'S FISHING TRIP.

BY O. S. ADAMS, AUTHOR OF "MR. FORD'S FLIRTATION," "JOHN'S DISCOVERY," ETC.

[Written for the Oregonian.]

In was one of those hazy days in August, when the whole atmosphere has a smoky appearance. The sun's rays were so toned and mellowed that no shadows were cast, and a faint breeze was stirring that made the leaves flutter lazily.

Just the day for bass fishing. So thought Dr. Dudley, as he made his way down a steep bank to the edge of the "outlet" near the village of the Linden Springs, where he was spending his summer vacation. Before him the water spread out placidly, its surface stirred only by the gentlest kind of a "fisherman's ripple."

Dr. Dudley was a man 30 years of age, large of statute, and with a somewhat stern countenance. He was an angler of consummate skill, as his well filled basket often showed. But he pursued the sport with a gravity that was never disturbed by signs of exultation.

On this particular afternoon he had just finished a successful battle with a vigorous three-pounder, and was preparing to cast his flies again, when the sound of a woman's voice coming from a distance fell upon his ears. Looking across a field, he saw at the door of a farm house a dress fluttering and a handkerchief waving in the air. He gazed steadily at the figure, which, it was evident, was beckoning to him. He started toward the house, and then the woman gave a series of nods and made earnest gestures.

"It is evidently a case of distress," he thought, "or she would not hail a stranger that way."

A walk of five minutes took him to the farm house. The woman, who had stepped within, emerged again as he approached the door. She was about fifty years of age, and gave signs of strong agitation."

"Oh, sir, if it was not a case of life or death I would not have troubled you. There is a sick child up stairs, and I don't know but she is dying. I am all alone with her, and I thought perhaps you would be so kind as to go for her mother."

"Where is the mother?"

"At a school house, a mile down the road, where she teaches. You can go into the barn and hitch a horse to the buggy and drive. And oh, sir, please, please be quick about it, for her mother is the only one who can quiet her."

"What is the matter with the child?" asked Dr. Dudley.

"I hardly know. She has been sick for a week, and to-day is wild with a high fever. I don't think there is any time to lose.

The woman's face was appealing almost to desperation. Dr. Dudley contemplated her with compassion breaking through the sternness of his bearded face, and said:

"Let me see the child. I am a physician."

"Oh, how fortunate. Perhaps you will know exactly what to do."

She led the way to an upper chamber and Dr. Dudley followed her into the sick room. On the bed lay a three-year-old girl, with flushed cheeks and golden curls straying over the pillow. The eyes were closed, but the little form was restless, and low murmurs of pain came from the parted lips.

Dr. Dudley took hold of the fevered hand and directed at the child that searching, comprehensive look which the real physician is wont to bestow on his patients.

"Give me two tumblers of fresh water," he said at length, and when these were produced he dropped a small quantity of medicine into each.

With gentle and soothing touch he changed the child's position and placed a teaspoonful of the cool liquid between her lips. He then stood motionless and watched his patient.

"What do you think?" asked the woman timidly.

But Dr. Dudley's face suddenly assumed a startled look. He gazed at his patient searchingly. "What a resemblance!" he murmured under his breath. Thus he stood for several minutes, as if unconscious of the presence of the woman, who at length repeated her inquiry.

"I beg your pardon!" he exclaimed. "I think I came just in time. The child requires careful attention. What is her mother's name?"

"Mrs. Murdoch. She is a widow, and my husband's niece. After her husband's death she came with us to board, and finally got a position in the district school."

"Ah," replied Dr. Dudley, who had listened intently. "Well, there is no need of frightening Mrs. Murdoch. I will go to the barn and get the horse and buggy ready, and you drive to the school house. Tell Mrs. Murdoch that a physician is watching her child. I do not want to leave just yet, for every symptom must be watched."

This arrangement was carried out, and soon Dr. Dudley was alone with his patient. In the solitude of the sick room he gave himself up to profound thought, something seeming to have awakened within him a train of recollection.

"It must be she," he said to himself. "The child's face and the name render it almost certain. How will we meet? Will she recognize me, with my browned face and full beard?"

Meanwhile, he administered medicine at regular intervals, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the child pass into a comparatively quiet slumber.

In half an hour the sound of approaching wheels was heard. Dr Dudley sprang to the window and gazed out eagerly. "It is she!" he exclaimed, and then he awaited the young mother's arrival.

Mrs. Murdoch entered the room hurriedly. She was wonderfully beautiful, though anxious and agitated. A white dress, above it a fair face with dark, magnificent eyes—these were what any casual observer would have seen; but Dr. Dudley saw more. Scenes of the past came before him—of a time when the whole love of his earnest heart had been poured out upon Leona Forrest; when he had thought she also loved him; a time when hope had held out a future. A sweet companionship and when all things were bathed in the light of a separate joy. Then came a darker picture—one of a cloud darkening his hopes of disappointment, deep sorrow, and a period of dull despair. Afterward followed outward resignation, but an inward regret that would not pass away. Never for a moment had he ceased to love Leona Forrest—not even when she became the wife of Allan Murdoch. For four years he had not gazed upon her, and now they were again face to face, she widowed and he in attendance upon her sick child. What strange freak of fate was it that led him to choose this spot for his summer vacation and had brought him in the presence of his old love?

Leona Murdoch went straight to the bedside of her little daughter and bent tenderly over her. With a mother's quick perception she detected a change for the better. Then she turned to Dr. Dudley. He had purposely closed the blinds and stepped to a shaded portion of the room.

"Will my little one recover?" she asked in tremulous tones.

"I think she will. It is a question of subduing the fever and maintaining the vitality." Dr. Dudley spoke in his lowest and most formal professional tone.

"Philip!" The woman's fine organization could not be deceived. "Philip Dudley!"

"At your service, Mrs. Murdoch."

Neither advanced toward the other Mr. Dudley restrained an impulse to spring forward and seize her hands, while Leona Murdoch was oppressed with a sudden flood of memory.

"How came you here?" she asked.

"That can be explained later. Our present concern is your little girl. Do you not agree with us?"

"Yes," she responded hastily. "Can you save her?"

"I can try. Her case is critical but not hopeless." It was the physician, not the old lover, who spoke; and thenceforward nothing could have been more cool and business-like than his behavior. The mother, too, was watchful of her little one, and tender and constant in her ministrations.

Dr. Dudley soon left his directions for the day and night and departed. For three days thereafter he made visits to the farm house at intervals of a few hours, and at length was enabled to assert that the critical point in the fever was passed. Then came convalescence. During all this time not a glance nor a word had escaped him outside of his professional duties.

But one evening the child was sleeping soundly upstairs, and Dr. Dudley and Mrs. Murdoch were seated in the vine-covered porch of the farmer's house. It was between daylight and dark.

"If my little girl had died I should have wished to die, too. I can never repay you sufficiently, Dr. Dudley, for saving her."

"Is it so bad as that? I had been hoping for a very liberal compensation."

"You deserve it. But I was not thinking of dollars and cents."

"Nor I."

Leona Murdock was silent.

"Yes," said Dr. Dudley, after a pause, "your child's life will now brighten your own, for she is a lovable little creature. It will always be something of a compensation to know that I was instrumental in preventing a great grief from overtaking you. As for my further pay—well"—here Dr. Dudley hesitated. "Do you never think of the old days, Leona?"

She started and trembled. "Answer me," he persisted, seizing her hand. "I have found you after all these years, free again, and my love comes back a hundred fold. I cannot return to the world without you."

He was so intensely earnest that his voice wavered, and the strong clasp of his hand almost gave her pain. Her heart beat with agitation, and then came the sense of contented rest.

"Philip," she whispered, "I am loyal to memory of my husband who died; but"—her voice sank still lower—"I think my time of real happiness has just begun."

And he took this for the answer on which all the brightness of the future seemed to depend.

Thus was a young life saved, and two hearts filled with new life. In after days the zest with which Dr. Dudley told of his fishing trip was never quite understood by his little step-daughter, though the enthusiasm of the narrator always enchained the close and wondering attention of the listener.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

The Electric Motor Interferes with the Telephone.

Missouri Republican.

There promises to be an interesting suit between the Bell Telephone Company as plaintiff and either the Union Railway Company or the City of St. Joseph as defendant, in a few days. The telephone company complains that its Savannah wire has been rendered almost useless by the stronger electrical current required for the operation of the street railroad, and that when the line was extended to the main part of the city the entire system would be greatly damaged. W. S. Elliott of New York, representing the Sprague Motor Company, and W. M. Yenamine, superintendent of the St. Joseph exchange, met a committee of the council to-day to see if the differences could not be adjusted. Mr. Yenamine asked that the Sprague Motor Company give the Bell Telephone Company a bond indemnifying them for any damage to their system, and read letters showing that the electric road in Scranton, Pa., had damaged the working of the telephone system in that city. The scientific discussion which followed was too abstruse for the aldermen, but it was decided to do nothing which would impede the further extension of the road, the committee asserting that if damage was done the telephone company could have recourse against the city by law, as protection was guaranteed the electric road by its franchise.

She Carried Him off in Triumph.

Griffin News

We have often heard of young men stealing their sweethearts and running away to get married, but never before the other day have we heard of a young lady stealing a young man and running away to get married. A young lady from North Georgia has been spending some time with friends about five miles from here in the country, and upon getting ready to go home she eloped with one of our most prosperous young farmers. The man's father, hearing what had been done, became enraged and forbade them ever going to his house again. The young couple not being satisfied to live near, took the cars here for the Lone Star state, where they will make their home in the future. We don't blame the young lady at all, because they have a showing only once in every four years, and think they ought to make good use of that time.

Eloped With Her Uncle.

Kansas City Times.

John Q. Bailey came to Joplin, Mo., from Indiana about two years ago, and was followed a year later by his wife and six children. Previous to the arrival of his family he boarded with his brother, James D. Bailey. Miss Eva, daughter of the latter, soon formed an infatuation for her uncle, and the latter exercised complete control over her. Her parents remonstrated, and finally forbade the brother calling at the house. Yesterday morning the brother was missing from his home and the girl was also absent from the home of her parents, and in a letter left by her she said she had eloped with her uncle and efforts to apprehend them would prove futile. John Bailey is 40 years old, light in complexion, spare made and weighs about 135 pounds. The girl is but 20 years old, has hazel eyes and brown hair, and weighs about 100 pounds.

The Fools of Europe.

Omaha World.

Omaha dame—"I suppose you traveled all over Europe?"

Returned tourist—"Nearly; the fact is I became disgusted, and returned before my projected tour was completed."

"Disgusted with Europe?"

"Yes. Wherever I went people asked me all sorts of questions about Niagara falls, the Mammoth cave, the Yosemite valley, the Rocky mountains, the Thousand isles, and dear knows what all, and just because I couldn't answer them the fools thought I was a London adventurer."

The Unpardonable Sin.

Tid-Bits.

Visitor—And so, my poor man, you are truly sorry for what brought you here?
Prisoner—Yes indeed, ma'am.
Visitor (sympathetically)—What was it?
Prisoner—Gettin' found out, ma'am.

THE SITUATION IN INDIANA.

Just How Harrison and Gresham Stand Before the People.

Every Effort being Made by Politicians to Prevent a Factional Fight—The State First for Harrison and Then for Gresham.

Indianapolis Special March 30th.

Three weeks from yesterday the republicans of twelve congressional districts in this state will meet and select delegates to the Chicago convention. The delegates from the second district having been already chosen, and the four delegates at large to be selected at the state convention early in May. In the preliminary canvass now on the friends of Gen. Harrison are most active, while the admirers of Judge Gresham are by no means idle. Between the two factions, if factions they may properly be called, a much better feeling now exists than that which obtained a few weeks ago, and a sort of tacit understanding is being reached which may fortunately avert many of the complications recently threatened. Both sides are moderating their partisanism and their language, and are endeavoring to recognize the fact that there is a radical difference between the positions of Gen. Harrison and Judge Gresham with reference to the presidential nomination. This difference is that the former is an avowed candidate, a positive quantity, while the other is not. Harrison is to be put forward as the candidate of Indiana as a local leader, a "favorite son," while Gresham, if a quantity at all in the convention canvass, will become such because there shall be a general and unmistakable demand for him from other states General Harrison will be placed in nomination as the choice of Indiana when that state shall be called, and ex-Gov. Porter will probably make the nominating speech. Gresham will not be placed in nomination at all; at least not from Indiana. He is but a contingent candidate. Recognition of this phase of the situation, now becoming general here, is simplifying matters in Indiana and slowly removing some of the difficulties which have loomed up so ominously before the party, and is at the same time softening some of the asperities which recently found expression in the press and in the conversation of party leaders. Harrison men and Gresham men agree that the true policy henceforth is to so shape party affairs that the ex-senator shall be fairly presented to the country as the choice of Indiana; that his nomination shall be asked for on the ground that he is the leader of the party in this state, a man eminently fit to be president, and able to remove Indiana from the list of doubtful states. If after this unanimous and enthusiastic presentation of his name the country refuses to take him up and nominate him, and at the same time displays a willingness to take Gresham instead, then Indiana is to throw her thirty votes solid for the federal judge.

But while agreeing as to the principle which shall govern their action, the adherents of the two worthy sons are unable to settle details. Each side is suspicious of the other. In either camp there are injudicious and rash partisans prone to say foolish things. The Harrison men fear treachery and the Gresham men are afraid that the ex-senator's partisans will, notwithstanding their fair words, persist in a policy of rule or ruin. Each side will go to Chicago watchful and suspicious of the other, and all the tact, fairness, skill and forbearance of the leaders and delegates will be required to avert a state of things that will prevent the nomination of any Indianian.

In another way a wide distinction is to be drawn between the position of Harrison and that of Gresham, and lookers-on in other states must draw this distinction carefully before they can understand the situation here. Gen. Harrison is a politician, Judge Gresham is not. Harrison is a party leader, Gresham never was. Both are popular, but in different ways. Harrison came to the front as the leader of the party after Morton's death. In fact, he became prominent while Morton lived as a sort of representative of the feeling which protested against the one-man power which Morton had so long wielded. Yet Harrison soon developed some of the qualities which in Morton others had protested against. It could not be otherwise, for the essential of leadership in a state where the fighting has always been so hard, was power more autocratic than the republicans of any other western state have been willing to give their chief representatives. In Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and other western states they have pleasant campaigns, while here in Indiana they fight the ground over inch by inch, year after year. Of course, Harrison became, though not in the offensive sense, a "boss," and the necessities of leadership made him a practical politician, an associate of politicians, an organizer and chief among them. Time and again has he stumped the state, meeting the thousands of men who take an active part in politics, and forming amongst them many acquaintances and friendships. County, legislative, congressional and state officials, all local committeemen, the men who attend primaries and sit as delegates in conventions, know him and look up to him loyally. He is their leader, and esprit de corps runs high among the party battalions in this state. There is no discounting his popularity. It is true that he has made some enemies, and not a few have protested against him for the reason that they protested against Morton, but his great strength with his party cannot be denied. To some extent it is a machine popularity, but it is a machine which carries Indiana. It is also true that on both occasions when he was a candidate before the people—for governor in 1876 and for senator two years ago—the democrats carried the state, but that reflects no particular discredit on him, for the circumstances were abnormal.

Judge Gresham's lines have been cast in different places. He has never been a candidate before the people except in his congressional district, and he has never stumped the state. Not many of the working members of the party know him, and he has had little or nothing to do with politics and politicians; yet he has developed surprising popularity, and even among Harrison's most earnest friends is mentioned with respect and admiration.

At the same time it follows as a matter of course that the men who fight the battle—the men who attend the primaries, the conventions and the elections, and, perhaps, fill some of the offices themselves when the fates are favorable—want Harrison for president. They would be ungrateful if they did not, and disloyal. They do not favor Harrison because they are against Gresham, but because Harrison is their leader, while Gresham, so far as politics is concerned, is a stranger. These facts will explain why Indiana is for Harrison and not for Gresham, and in the facts can be found nothing discreditable to the fitness or availability of either.

Of course it must not be assumed that all of the political leaders are for Harrison. A large number of prominent republicans are for Gresham, and in some districts the feeling for him is so strong that friends of his will be able to secure delegateships. Here comes the first trouble. In a majority of the districts the Harrison men will have things so much their own way as to make a contest out of the question. In a few districts there will be fighting. Some asperities will inevitably result from this, and the Sherman organ at Cincinnati will improve the opportunity to herald forth that the Harrison and Gresham men in Indiana are cutting each other's throats. But these contests will be more between rival aspirants for the honor of going to Chicago than between the Gresham and Harrison forces, the understanding now being that, no matter who is selected, the state is to vote solidly for Harrison. After the district conventions have finished their work it will probably be found that six or eight of the delegates are friendly to Gresham, with several more occupying neutral ground, but for an Indianian for president. The Harrison men do not deny the right of the admirers of Gresham to select for delegates whomsoever they wish wherever they find themselves in majority, but they do insist that if the tacit understanding is to be carried out and Harrison be given a solid vote none but honorable, sensible men be sent from the Gresham districts. The delegates-at-large will doubtless be all for Harrison, though a strange difficulty here presents itself. It happens that the ex-senator has never possessed the happy faculty of attracting to his following the big men of the party, and when the managers began to look about for conspicuous and yet friendly figures to put forward at Chicago they were actually unable to find them. Ex-Gov. Porter, who has been slated to head the delegation, was not until recently a Harrison man, and even now occupies a neutral position. Gen. Shackleford of Evansville, Riley McKeen, Will Cumback Ex-Minister Foster and Ex-Congressman Calkins are also talked of. Some of these are friendly to Gresham, and the Harrison folks are not a little worried about the matter. Of course they are anxious to put on guard none but strong partisans of their own thinking, and yet it would not do to fill these important posts with men too small for the place and occasion. According to the present programme noeffort will be made to instruct the delegates, but in the state convention and in several of the district gatherings Harrison resolutions will be adopted.

Among conservative republicans there is an increasing disposition to promote harmony and good will and to discourage the foolish friends who make such ridiculous statements as that recently printed in Washington on the authority of a Harrison man, to the effect that Gresham could not carry Indiana at all, while Harrison could carry it by 25,000 majority. Prudent friends of the ex-senator perceive that any effort to override the rights of the Gresham men would result in open revolt against Harrison, and what is a "favorite son" without the solid support of his state? At the same time all true friends of Gresham see that it is their duty as well as their policy to bow to the will of the majority and support Harrison in good faith till it appears he cannot be nominated, if that do appear, knowing full well that if the Harrison forces turn bitterly again Gresham the influence upon the convention would be a most unfavorable one. The Gresham men have it in their power to ruin Harrison, and the Harrison men could probably find revenge in kind by holding before the convention the idea that the factional quarrel in the state is so bitter as to make the nomination of any Indianian a dangerous experiment.

The present drift, therefore, is in the direction of the tacit agreement, which has been spoken of, and which may be tersely described in these words: "Indiana for an Indianian—Harrison first, and if he cannot be nominated, then Gresham." And to show how this idea is taking root there may be quoted a few words from dozens of similar conversations with prominent republicans. Said Gen. Harrison's law partner, John B. Elam:

"If Judge Gresham's friends will support Gen. Harrison in good faith, giving him thirty votes, and without any backcapping, and it then appear that the convention will not nominate him, and it do appear to want Gresham, I will say that I am in favor of plumping Indiana's thirty votes for Gresham."

Said W. P. Fishback, a staunch friend of Gresham: "Judge Gresham is not a candidate for the presidency and General Harrison is. The judge's friends, as far as I know, are willing to give Mr. Harrison the thirty votes of the state as long as he be really in the race, with the understanding that if Gresham's name be brought forward by some other state in such manner that it appears he can be nominated, Indiana is to go for him."

Other prominent republicans talk in the same vein, and if the hot-heads can be left at home and wise counsels shall prevail Indiana will cut a better figure in Chicago than she did four years ago. The feeling is general in this state that either Harrison or Gresham can be nominated, and that bad politics should not be allowed to kick the fat in the fire. As a matter of fact, the conservative republicans, admirers of both Harrison and Gresham, and partisans of neither, hold the balance of power in this state, and their efforts will naturally be put forth in the direction of harmony.

A Live Woman.

In a long sketch of Mrs. Frank Leslie, the gifted woman who took the estate of her dead husband incumbered with $300,000 debts in excess of assets and built it up until it returns an income of $100,000 per year, the *Graphic* says: How has she done it all? By a bold and decisive mind, the audacity of genius, tireless energy, and the perfection of physique. The child, Mirian Florence Folline, was a fragile creature, a delicate Huguenot exotic, in the French quarter at New Orleans. The woman Frank Leslie—Frank Leslie by act of the legislature that the name might be preserved in law as well as memory—is the perfection of physical development. She swings dumb-bells like an Amazon. She is devoted to bathing and rides like the empress of Austria. By the exercise of all her faculties physical and mental, she has kept her whole nature in perfect equilibrium. Her handwriting is characteristic, the characters large, the strokes firm, with a notable upward impulse, regular, connected and flowing. And she has never lost an intellectual opportunity. She speaks German and all the Latin tongues with fluent perfection She has read much and seen more, and welded into her own originality her studies and reflections and experiences. Much as she owes to nature, she owes more to herself. She proves that genius is a capacity for hard work, that significant success comes like the onward-creeping dawn, and is no blast of heat lightning Whatever she has done, too, she has done as a woman, in a womanly way. She has found her sex has rights enough when it wants to employ them.

The Useful Palmetto.

Brunswick Journal

The palmetto is not only a delightful vegetable which can be used in all respects like cabbage and cauliflower, but it is very useful in many respects. From its leaves the nicest hats and the best fans are made But the greatest use to which palmetto is put is in the shape of piling in constructing decks. Pine and other woods are attacked by worms in a few years, when brought in contact with salt water, and for this the frequent renewals are very expensive. Palmetto, on the other hand, is not attacked in this way, and will last for years. The palmetto played a very important part in the revolutionary history of this country. When the British fleet made an attack upon Charleston it was confronted by flimsy looking wooden fortifications that seemed to offer but feeble resistance. Every shot that was fired upon them, however, sunk into the soft, spongy wood of the palmetto without damaging the inmates in the slightest. After keeping up the harmless bombardment for some days the attack was abandoned.

A Claim to Distinction.

Town Topics.

"Who is that girl people are staring at? Anyone of note?"

"My dear fellow, I should say so! She is the only amateur actress in this country who has refused to be 'starred' professionally."

A VISIT TO THE GYPSIES.

Three Days in the Camp of the Gitanos, Near Havana.

A Feast Good Enough for Anybody—Rice, Green and Ripe Roasted Plantains, Boiled Sweet Potatoes, Barbecued Pork and Wine.

Havana Letter.

If ever in any land gypsies may be said to have duties, I am sure they were wholly set aside during my three days' sojourn in the Gitanos' camp, near Luyano. It was along in the afternoon when I arrived with Ignacio, one of their own men, and not much time elapsed before the evening meal was ready. A solid plank of roughly hewn mahogany, twelve feet long, two in width and fully three inches thick, formed our table. Upon this was spread a crimson cloth of rich texture, interwoven with gold and silver threads, bearing a suspicious resemblance to a pilfered cardinal's robe. At one end stood a gorgeous spray of peacock's feathers, and set awkwardly upon the other was one of those hideous Spanish pellejos, or entire wild boar skins, filled with wine drawn at a spigot in its savage mouth This fierce and suggestive arrangement remained during my entire visit. Besides these queer ornamentations some odd vessels and relics were brought into requisition in my honor One or two silver tankards of great weight and age made their appearance. A silver bowl that would hold a gallon sat in the table's center. For plates, polished brass and pewter dishes of every imaginable design did service. Dirks and little machetes were placed about for knives. There were no forks, and the spoons were of pewter and of horn, shining like amber with their generations of absorbed grease.

The meal was a dismally sober one, despite my best efforts. The first flush of cheery recognition having passed, I knew the tawny crew were mentally wondering about the real motive of my quest. The food itself was good enough for any hungry body, though one might rationally hope to never get worse. It consisted of ojiaco, or Cuban all-sorts, rice, green and ripe roasted plantains, or bananas, boiled sweet potatoes and tassajo de puerca, or barbacued pork, roasted and smoked with guava leaves over live embers; and Ignacio's entire family of fourteen, including twelve daughters, ranging from a nina mite it its stout old mother's breast past hoydenish vixens in their early teens to maidens whose forms and faces would have set an artist wild with delight, kept me good funeral company until the old boar's skin began to look gaunt from repeated attentions. Their spirits rose as the boar's back fell; and by the time the stars had come and the supper was gone we were all an a friendly footing. But I knew gypsies too well to force terms of geniality. I pleaded weariness and went to my tent. Here and there the lights began to peep out in the canyon. Now and then I caught sounds of chatting and laughter. The honest human tone of reassurance had come. And so I fell asleep on that, my first night in a genuine Spanish gypsy camp, as sure of a pleasant morrow as though a born rom rajah, or road lord, among these pilgriming sons and daughters of the Orient.

I was on my feet and about with the first of the Gitanos the next morning, and there was a pleasant word and smile for me everywhere. Breakfast consisted of black coffee and blacker pan negro, or black bread, and oranges, which I supplemented by stealthy recourse to my own pouch of sausage and cheese. This was followed by a dash on a nimble-footed jackass over the low-lying mountains, among the Sitios, over toward Jaruco way; for a donkey had strayed away and must be recovered. We passed the whole day in the saddle, undoubtedly riding eighty miles without dismounting. On our return my good fortune received happy addition by my own accidental discovery of the missing animal, which had wandered into a deserted guajiro's hut, and, though half-starved, had resolutely determined on digesting the entire palm-thatched structure before retreating from his position.

The day in the mountains was a grand one. Though not four leagues from Havana, evidence of country life was as marked and characteristic as though in the very centre of the island. In every direction low hills seemed to radiate from points of vision to the horizon as wavelets from the falling of a pebble in still water, and yet the face of the country has that peculiar appearance of spreading before the beholder immeasurable reaches of prairie and savanna. Checkering all this interesting topography are seen hedges marking the confines of the closely divided holdings of the tenantry, and among these hedges are here and there found the sentinel-like palm and the quite as lonely cocoa. Always in the oddest and most uncouth location will appear the cabins of the peasantry. As a rule they are mere huts, and an indescribable feeling of sadness comes when the bounteousness of the soil, the gladness of the birds, the splendor of the heavens, and the glory of the sky, are contrasted with the abject insufficiency of the Cuban guajiro's, or countryman's, surroundings.

LONGING FOR THE UNITED STATES.

My third day among the Gitanos was one of complete good-fellowship and interchange of gypsy gossip. As well versed as are these people in the concerns of their kind in all lands, the Spanish gypsy, something as with the Spanish Christian, knows the least of all human beings of universal human activities. This gave opportunity for conveying much knowledge to them of their brethren in Great Britain and America; and the facts regarding gypsy progress in America proved a marvel to them indeed. Like some other people, they would hardly believe we have nearly two million gypsies among us. And as I traced their gradual growth and increase from their first appearance in America prior to the revolution; pointed out how they had secretly come among the immigrants in every foreign vessel since; how they had at first been ashamed of their name and origin, but at last were learning to be proud of it; how thousands had become owners of great farms and valuable city properties; how hundreds were already reputably advanced in professional holdings, and were occupying positions of trust as lawyers, physicians, clergymen, and even as legislators, and how, in countless instances, the road gypsies of America were veritable lords of the summertime, riding about the country in wagons more costly than an ancient king's chariot, their wonder and delight were a positive pleasure to see. It all brought every one of the fifty or sixty motley community crowding about me in group and attitude which to have faithfully caught and put on canvas would have made an artist famous. And then came in a perfect torrent all manner of questions about America. What would it cost to get there; was it as large as Cuba, was it as far away as Spain; how could they live in our awful winters; would the hated officers of the law permit dukkering (fortune-telling); would they be gibbeted as in Spain for the hukni trick (a sorry game with pretended charms, where gypsies change money packages into their own pockets, instead of increasing them for their owners); were the cities as large as Havana; was the king good to his people; were there rich fools among American men and witch fools among American women; were wine and olives and tassajo in abundance; was the money hard and silver plenty among the peasants; how would they ever learn the language; was tinkering common and dickering easy, and innumerable more, from chief to mucha-cho, and from hag to chauvie, and the answers were caught as eagerly as a hungry beast snaps at food tossed tantalizingly to its open jaws.

As the time neared for my departure from the Luyano camp the attentions on the part of my dark-faced friends increased. Perforce I must visit every tent or cabin—for a few inhabited the deserted huts of the former tenantry. It was a sad thing to them that I persistently refrained from the use of wine. But they kindly drank the more. I have never seen a drunken gypsy. But these hugged the borderland closely, and the chatter and yelling from it all were deafening. Though rushed from tent to tent and cabin to cabin, there was still time for observation. With few exceptions every feature of the gypsy camp in Germany, in England or in America was here. The tent-bow of old was here. The hooded covers were the same. Tents universally faced the south. That sacred gypsy heirloom, the crooked kettle-stick, stood by each smouldering or blazing fire. Pots, kettles and all utensils for cooking were more ancient, but quite the same. The voiceless dogs were here. The same shrill voices of women, melodic laughter of maidens, garrulous tones of century-old hags, and hearty, husky, brazen voices of men, were here the same as in Texas, Ohio or Maine. And, above all, that utter abandon in spirits and movement which render the happy, unguarded gypsy the most awkward, yet graceful, of humans, was here as I had never seen it before.

A GYPSY FROLIC.

But when night came again the whole camp seemed determined on a genuine gypsy frolic. A bit of song started in one group would be snatched away, as it were, in another quarter and borne toward barbaric climaxes. The good humor in it all was irresistible. That night I must have shaken hands with, or hugged, every Gitano in the band a dozen times over. Then came feats of dancing, singing and leaping, bacchanalian enough for act-closings in the most picturesque of dramas. Through it all there was never malevolent or lascivious spirit. It was the irrepressible, uncontrollable bubbling over of happy-heartedness, and there was a tenderness and affection for the aged, the young and the weak never elsewhere seen. A dozen gypsy louts, dashing their sombreros aside, vied with each other in dancing the Cuban breakdown. Spurred by this, old men would now and then enter the cloud of dust and perform feats that would dislocate every joint of the average American youth. Nor were the maidens silent. Here and there, by flaming fires, dances that were shadow dances indeed began. No pen can convey the matchless grace of these. Conjure all forms and expressions of physical grace you have ever beheld or imagined, and the artless movements of the Spanish gypsy maiden will convey them all. In courtesy, gliding, tripping, vaulting, genuflection and dizzy whirl she is a cat, bird, Venus—as she is in her nature—in one, bewildering, eloquent, human.

When the morning came a noble gypsy feast was spread. Those who remained behind said "Adios!" with tender tone and loving pressure of the hand, as though one of their own were going. A score of men upon ponies trailed with me through the shadowy defile of the canyon to the white calzada. Along came the raging Guinea guagua, or stage, bound for the gay city. Guard, driver and passengers scowled at me as though I were leader of a bandit band. But heedless of these, far as the hilly way would allow, I looked back with tender gaze to my Gitano friends, as they waved sash, sombrero and cane leaves as token, while their voices came floating to me over the old calzada with "Felix viage! felix viage! Dios le a compane!"

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

WOMEN IN A BREAD RIOT.

A Strange Scene in Richmond in the Early Part of the Civil War.

Washington Post.

It was in the early part of the late war in, I think, the second year. Our armies (the confederate) had been generally successful, and there was as yet little of that great suffering to which the people of the South were afterward to be reduced. The dearth of men in Richmond made it necessary to employ a large force of women in the various departments of the government, a great many of them refugees, and many from the oldest and wealthiest of Southern aristocratic families.

The treasury department occupied on Broad street, in Richmond, a large store, and in that store a number of ladies were occupied in numbering and signing coupon bonds, and others in signing and numbering one and two dollar notes with which the confederacy was flooded.

One afternoon there was a rumor in Richmond that a body of disorderly women and boys had assembled on the Capitol square, clamoring for bread. It was asserted that Gov. Leicher and the mayor of the city had addressed them in the interest of law and order, and promised them relief.

But as yet little was known for certain, and I gave the rumor little thought, as I walked up Broad street the next morning toward the department, now only a few squares off.

"Bread! bread! give us bread!" amid a pandemonium of yells, startled me.

As I turned in alarm, a scene met my eyes that I will not soon forget.

Pouring out of a side street a motley crowd of women and boys surged up in my wake to the very building that was my goal. It was a striking and unique sight—not a man visible, but every woman in the city seemed to be there yelling for bread.

For me to be thus the unwitting leader of a mob was anything but a pleasant sensation, and hastening my steps, I reached the department just before it was closed against the mob. Halting in front of the building they vainly sought to force an entrance. Fearing that they might have firearms, our chief had given orders that the ladies should keep clear of the windows. But Mother Eve's vice got the better of us and we eagerly watched the crowd as they battered at the doors, at the same time demanding that the money should be given up to them.

Foiled in their attempt to obtain the government's currency, they turned their attention to other more accessible plunder. A milliner's shop and a shoe store were quickly sacked and their contents appropriated. Decked with the unlawful spoil, they next proceeded to break in a bakery and appease their famished stomachs by emptying the flour into the streets and trampling the bread beneath their feet. While employed in this congenial occupation they were interrupted by the arrival of a detachment of soldiers, sent by the governor to disperse the rioters. The troops opened fire with blank cartridges, with no other effect than causing a laugh and jeers from the man, who seemed amused. The plundering continued, and there seemed no way of dispersing them without using bullets, which the soldiers were unwilling to do.

Finally, by charging with the bayonets, the military managed to stampede the crowd without, however, wounding any of them. They returned to their homes and gave no further trouble. To the credit of the women of the South it should be said that the women who inspired the riot, though in the South, were not of it, but the wives principally of foreigners who, when the war broke out went North, leaving their wives to carry on their market, gardens and shops in Richmond, and thereby save their property. The leader of the riot, a market gardener, was said to be worth $10,000 in gold. Many of the participants were known to be almost as rich, but their victims were reduced to poverty. The leader of the rioters was sentenced to the penitentiary. It was thought in Richmond that it was concocted with a view of making the cause of the confederacy appear more desperate than it then was, and thereby bring it in discredit both at home and abroad.

A TALK WITH TYLER'S

How the President Quelled Dan ster, His Secretary of Stat

The Reason Calhoun was a Member of the net, and the Misfortune to the Admin tion Resulting From it.

Frank G. Carpenter, in March Li

General John Tyler, the son of th President, lives at Washington. fine-looking old man, with a great like head covered with a shock of hair, which is now the color of silver has a broad, high forehead, bright blue eyes which fill with earnestness talks, and fair-skinned features same mold as those of his father. the second son of President Tyler, has, perhaps, lived as much history man now living. I have had many with him about the Tyler Administration and in them he has told me much unwritten history.

"When my father succeeded to the idency," said Mr. Tyler, "he con President Harrison's Cabinet in offic til he found that they were working him. His first cabinet meeting on the day succeeding the death of dent Harrison. When all the were present and the doors were Mr. Webster, the secretary of state, and gravely addressed my father, 'Mr. President, I suppose you carry out the ideas and customs predecessor and this administration augurated by President Harrison, tinue in the same line of policy which it has been begun?'

"My father, much astonished, slightly, wondering what was to come and Mr. Webster went on; 'Mr. dent, it was our custom in the meetings of the deceased president president should preside over them measures whatever relating to the istration were obliged to be brought the cabinet, and their settlement cided by the majority, each member cabinet and the president having vote.'

"My father was always courteous, was also firm, and in responding to hibition of adamantine cheek he spoke substantially as follows: 'I don, gentlemen, I am very glad to my cabinet such able statesmen have proved yourselves to be. And be pleased to avail myself of your and advice. But I can never being dictated to as to what I shall not do. I, as president, shall be ble for my administration. I hope your hearty co-operation in carrying measures. So long as you see fit I shall be glad to have you When you think otherwise, your tions will be accepted.'"

In response to a question as to how C. Calhoun happened to become a of President Tyler's cabinet, General said: "It was not my father's choice was compelled to do it, and Henry Wise of Virginia, was the cause. was no action during my father's tration which he regretted more than Through it his treaty for the annex Texas fell through, and had it not Wise and Calhoun the war with would probably never had occurred

"At the time of Mr. Upshur's Upshur was, you know, my father's tary of state, and he was blown up explosion on board the Princeton treaty for the annexation of Texas complete and ready for signature arrangements had been made with senators that they were sure to be ed, and Tom Benton, who was the opposing element, had been placated my father's giving his son-in-law, Fremont, the command of the expedition to the West over the older men. Senator Benton could tered as easily as any man who tered the United States senate He had consented to espouse the annexation, and it was thought was altogether arranged. England treating with Mexico for Texas at time, and the state was apparently to drop into her hands. You can how happy my father was at the of the annexation. Mr. Upshur very proud of the treaty. The fore he died he had copied it all in handwriting, and had left it on ready to be signed and confirmed day. But the explosion of the threw everything into confusion, houn's appointment as secretary of made Tom Benton so angry that all his weight against the treaty prevented its confirmation.

"Now let me tell you how Calhoun that appointment. Our friends were headed by Henry A. Wise ginia. We had not a very large the two houses. It was in fact 'the corporal's guard.' Henry A. their leader, was a good fellow and many pleasant qualities. He was of great ability, but the very devil viser. On the day of Upshur's without any consultation with my he went to MacDuffie, the leading from South Carolina, and instructed to write to John C. Calhoun to President Tyler's request and portfolio of state.

On the following day Mr. Wise the White house and told the what he had done. He said the been sent, and that it could not drawn. President Tyler was thunder He gripped his chair with all his was all my father could do to telling him to go away and never into his sight. But Wise was from congress, and he did not break with him. He never really him. But the letter had been sent could not be withdrawn. Calhoun pointed. The result was, as my foresaw at the beginning, that Tom raged around like a great bull, houn's name had the effect of the flaunted in his face. When the came up he howled against it, and if by calling it a Calhoun conspiracy

What the President Wrote.

Pittsburg Press.

A lady went to the White House to obtain the president's autograph. ing Mr. Pruden, the executive bright, clean sheet of tinted notepaper her monogram upon it, she requested gentleman to ask Mr. Cleveland to his name thereon. Mr. Pruden, of his way went to the president's office to secure the favor for the lady, returning in a few moments, he said president sends his compliments, that if you will bring your autograph he will be glad to write his name he never puts his signature upon a sheet of paper."

The lady was rather taken aback thanking Mr. Pruden for his kindness turned home to bring her album book being a trifle dingy in appearance and also quite full of autographs, determined to purchase a new one the president's signature to Proceeding to a book store, she new and handsome album, and the White House, arriving there twenty minutes from the time she Mr. Pruden, smiling, took the book repaired to the president to obtain autograph for the persevering Returning, he gave the book to the who, thanking him, left for home. arriving there, she opened the gaze upon the valued inscription found the following:

Woman's name—bear but to give a way!
A man's ills all— should see no

Do not lie awake nights and cough Cherry Pectoral will relieve the cough a good night's rest.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, April 5.

andise received or soon to arrive by rail: harrows, car implements, car hay rakes, 2 cars 1 cars iron pipes, 313 bxs bottles, 220 cs 130 kgs nails, 70 road scrapers, 33 ctes 35 35 cts building paper, 6 doz spades, 1 whisky, 16 bdls shafts, 20 bars 150 slabs trunks, 16 bls duck, 20 bls bagging, 57 cs goods, 311 bxs tobacco, 9 bbls pickles, 16

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours 11,101 ctls wheat, 934 bbls flour, 63 bxs 3 pkgs butter, car hay, 300 bxs eggs, oranges.

SHIPPING—Arrivals during the week under re were Evelyn, Forfarshire, Clynder, Lindores and Mary Low, a total of 5255 being added the arrivals. The Clynder and open list by the arrivals. The Clynder and Abbey lost prior charter for flour and the prior business for wheat by late ar All were understood to have closed at 40s has connected the Evelyn with a round but she will not be ready for some time, event. The Benares and Glenbervie with wheat, leaving the Persian Empire, and Daleep Singh practically fin So far as can be learned cargoes have not secured for the Stockbridge, Earlscourt or vessels now here for outside account. holders and charterers cannot agree upon cargo stuff, and it looks very much as the former had the upper hand. Two other will be here next month for outside ac Each vessel so arriving means a consider to the charterer. Regarding the freight it may be said that a large spot supply is n while the call for nitrate and will keep all but cargo vessels away from A large part of the California coal not suitable for coal carrying, while much available is a long way off. From Australia West coast we can look for no ballast ar in the next six months. Tonnage now here owners claiming with much truth that business is to be preferred to a less rate At the same time there is no inducement grain, other than that stocks of the cereal up here. Exporting means a decided the future of the wheat market is a waiting promises nothing.

Rosedale, 1281 tons, goes to Puget sound in a lumber cargo. The Lindores Abbey, has been closed for flour to the U. K., to Mills Company.

DISENGAGED TONNAGE STATEMENT.

Finished with wheat	1,198	
Loading or to load grain	12,513	
disengaged	8,215	
Miscellaneous	8,344	—25,270
Due April	7,661	
Due later on	10,189	—17,850

WHEAT—Receipts past week 705 tons valley Walla Walla. This is a falling off in receipt of valley and about an even move of Walla Walla. None of it represents very buying, at least not by city firms, for ex millers alike are virtually out of the being unable to use wheat at anything quoted only a short time ago. The ex of the two grades is not over $1 10 and these figures will not buy, and as local have no needs whatever, while all mills an ample stock, the holder is placed in a where he must seek out a buyer. To fill three cargoes are understood to be by charterers abroad. These must, appar be supplied by the local firms having the charterers being in no position small lots together. Thus a sort of force is moment, and one that cannot help the holder. Owing to condition into which here has been placed by advices, it be described as lower to sell in. Quoting of the question. For San Francisco new would have to be done at a decline, or at not over $1 20 for valley. For foreign ex shippers would probably prefer floating only at the loss to buying new as the markets

Compared with a week ago Chicago is ⅛@¼c New York later options ¼@⅜c lower. markets have found only small business. San Francisco spot is lower but cannot well be demands being wholly from millers and The option market there has been forced down, buyer season closing 3⅛c in the buyer year 2⅝c. The latter option has attracted more attention as prices receded. several days' rest the foreign markets opened enough. British imports continue light but at the two principal ports show very little while the quantity afloat increased by shipments and backward arrival of cargoes. Liverpool spot has receded ½@1d week.

All information from abroad concerning wheat that, without unforeseen and sudden alterations crop prospects, the markets are to go even Operators talk as low as 30s for Walla cargoes and 31s 6d for California, claiming Australian and Russian offerings will force down, even should India keep on demand present figures of 32s for No. 2 Calcutta and 31s 3d for No. 1 Bombay March and April ship This demand is taken by some to mean a Indian crop, while others incline to the that demands will be lowered soon. Rus wheats are now bought abroad to the exclu of spring and winter American on account low price at which they can be had. Amer flour is crossing the Atlantic in large quanti however, much to the detriment of the wheat English wheat is becoming some scarcer by the report of farmers' deliveries all crop prospects favorable it is no wonder is low and that the outlook is so very to holders on this side.

FLOUR—Receipts past week, 3069 bbls valley and Walla Walla, shipments to San Francisco being very free in the same time. The shows nothing of particular new interest. trade keeps quiet. Two vessels are at cargo, with a third being negotiated for. China shipment is about a steady one, British Columbia and Puget sound there the regular call. The market rules easy quotable changes. Valley standards on basis of $4; best Walla Walla brands,

MILLSTUFFS—Receipts past week 961 ctls bran shorts. Two steamers carried out 200 and 133 shorts. The market is still a quiet the request for local consumptions knows Receipts from the eastern section are so that first values are not well held. jobbing prices: Bran, $15@17; shorts, $17@ chopped barley, $24@25 per ton.

POTATOES—The movement is falling away because of the poor shipping market. At only a few Burbanks can be shipped. demands are easily filled from stocks cost per sack, dealers getting plenty at this. California sell at 2½c and are getting cheap A few sweets sold at 6c.

ONIONS—Receipts quite free for time of year for San Francisco shipment. Only quantities are now being sent eastward but local call is a very good one. Dealers con to pay $1 75 per cental.

GREEN FRUIT—Apples are wanted at full consumers insisting upon having a few, dealers paying $1 50@2 50 for the purpose of them. Oranges come in liberal quanti and selling has to be pushed at times. are quoted at $3 75 for Navels, $3 50 and Seedlings, and $2 75 for Los Lemons quoted at $4 50@5.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage selling at 2½c, celery cauliflower $1 75 per doz. Not much doing.

BUTTER—The receipt of strictly choice local is light, and the market holds up at 30@ the extreme being had only for very choice. is quite a supply of cheaper grade, the range for such being 15@27½c. California sells at 25@25c, and is freely dealt in.

HAY—There is an even supply of good baled some little coming from east of the The quotation of $16@17 is continued. grades slow of sale and wild plentiful.

EGGS—With Saturday last the looked for de in and arrivals falling to drop off with the the market has receded to 16c. At it should rest without the outside call Receipts are quite free.

HIDES, ETC.—Quotations of leading sorts are: hides 12c per lb, culls 8c, kip and calf 10c, 10c, kip and calf 6c, culls one-third deerskins 25@30c, Eastern Oregon 22½@ summer and winter elk skins 22@13c, sheep for short to medium wooled, 90c@1 25 10@12c for murrain; beaver 75c to $2 bear 60c to $8 brown and 50c to $12 black. quoted 3@3½c.

THE MEAT MARKET.

demand about even as concerns the and the market shows no quoted Beef rules steady at 4@4½c for live and Mutton in rather better supply at live and 9c dressed. Veal is very scarce taken at 8@9c. Dressed hogs bring 7@ well conditioned.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The stock market was active to-day than for the preceding but dealings lacked interest, and prices materially in the forenoon, though losses made up again later in the day. changes were irregular, and generally for

quiet but steady.

call, easy at Prime mer exchange, quiet

and weak, with actual business at $4 85 for sixty day bills, $4 86¾ for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s, registered	123⅞	U. S. 4½s, coupons	106¼
U. S. 4s, coupons	123⅞	Pacific 6s	120½
U. S. 4½s, registered	106¼		

STOCKS.

American Express	107	Preferred	43¼
Canadian Pacific	60⅛	Northwestern	106¾
Canada Southern	49¼	Oregon Imp.	46½
Central Pacific	28⅝	O. R. & N	87½
Burlington	113⅝	Transcontinental	18½
D., L. & W	124¾	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Denver & R G	17¼	Reading	56¼
Erie	24¼	Rock Island	108½
Lake Shore	89⅞	St. Paul	70
Louisville & Nashvl	57	Texas Pacific	22¼
Michigan Central	79¼	Union Pacific	51⅞
Kansas & Texas	13¼	U. S. Express	71
N. Y. Central	105	Wells Fargo Express	130
Northern Pacific	20¼	Western Union	73⅝

THE MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, April 5.—Consols, new 2¾ per cents, 101 7-16, bank rate, 2 per cent.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Silver, per ounce, 93½c. Exchange, long, $4 86; exchange, short, $4 88.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Transfers, 20 c. exchange sixty days, $4 85½; documentary, $4 84½.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Receipts—Flour, 20,000 qr sks; wheat, 63,900 ctls; barley, 8600 ctls; oats, 4281 ctls; potatoes, 3700 sks.

Chartered—Ship Ericsson, 1568 tons, for lumber from Puget sound to Hobson's bay; ship Harvester, 1494 tons, for lumber from Hadlock to San Francisco.

Wheat—Very dull and weak; quote No. 1 shipping $1 25@1 27½. Millers pay $1 30 for choice Oregon valley. Options improved on morning call. Sales were: Buyer season, 200 tons at $1 30, 100 tons at $1 30¼, 1000 tons at $1 30½, 200 tons at $1 30⅜; buyer year, 100 tons at $1 35⅞, 900 tons at $1 36, 200 tons at $1 36⅛, 200 tons at $1 36¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—Wheat—On afternoon call sales were: Buyer season, 300 tons at $1 30⅛, 400 tons at $1 30⅛, 1100 tons at $1 30¾, 1700 tons at $1 30⅞, buyer year, 300 tons at $1 36⅜ and 1000 tons at $1 36⅜.

Barley—Spot feed rather steadier and options sold slightly better. Buyer season opened 78c, buyer year 86¾c.

Barley—Buyer season closed, 78¼c; buyer year, 87c; spot, 76¾c.

Oats—Market dull and stocks very heavy. A decline has been established, good to extra choice feed being quoted $1 27½@1 37½.

Grain bags—Strong market at old prices.

Butter and eggs—Steady.

Bran—$15, and quiet.

Middlings—Quoted at $14 50.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Wheat opened generally lower: 89¾c May, 87¾c June, 86⅝c July. At noon, 89c April, 89c May, 87½c June, 86⅝c July. Closed 89⅛c April, 89⅝c May, 87½c June, 86⅝c July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Petroleum continued heavy under forced liquidation, and a sharp decline was recorded to-day. The market opened weak at 77⅝c and after a slight advance gave way under heavy sales and fell to 74¼c. Supporting orders then caused a rally, on which the market closed firm at 75¼c. Consolidated exchange sales, 2,768,000 barrels. Opening 77⅞c, highest 78c, lowest 74¼c, closing 75⅜c. Stock exchange sales, 904,000 barrels; opening 77¾c, highest 77¼c, lowest 71⅞c, closing 75⅜c.

Mining shares were dull but steady. Amador $2 10, Bodie $2 40, California & Virginia $11 62½, Dunkin $1 20, Deadwood $1 50, Eureka $11 50, El Cristo $2 60, Gould & Curry $4 70, Hale & Norcross $9 87½, Pronstite $1 80, Standard $2 95, Silver King $4 75, Sutro Tunnel 16c, Sierra Nevada $4 80.

Hops—Quiet and steady.

Sugar—Dull and nominal; refined, quiet and unchanged.

Copper—Firm; lake, $16 15.

Lead—Heavy; domestic $4⅞@5.

Tin—Dull; straits 35¾c.

Coffee—Spot fair Rio, quiet at 14½c. Options unsettled and lower. Sales, 131,000 bags. April, 11 50@11 65; May, 11 45@11 50; June, 11 20 @11 40; July, 10 80@11, August, 10 50@10 65; September 10 25@10 45.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Wheat opened slightly lower, 75⅝c May, 76c June, 76⅛c July. At noon, 71⅛c April, 75⅝c May, 76¼c June, 76⅛c July. Closed 71⅛c April, 75⅝c May, 76⅛c June, 76⅝c July.

Provisions—Pork $13 35 May, lard $7 52½ May, ribs $6 97½ May.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Cattle—Receipts 11,000; slow and easier. Fancy, $5 55, steers, $3 35@5; stockers and feeders, $2 40@3 75. Texas fed steers, $3 50@4 10.

Hogs—Receipts 8000; slow and 10c lower; mixed, $5 05@5 30; heavy, $5 20@5 40; light, $5@5 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 5000; steady; natives $4@6 37½; Western $5@6 10, Texas, $3@5.

Foreign Markets.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, April 5.—No wheat cargoes offering on sale off coast. Cargoes on passage, quiet but firm. No. 1 California cargoes, off coast, quoted 33s, nearly due 33s 3d, just shipped or for prompt shipment, 32s 9d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Spot wheat at opening, depressed. No. 1 California quoted 6s 6½d, No. 2, 6s 3½d; Red winter, 6s 6½c; White Michigan, 6s 7½d per cental. 3 P. M.—Spot wheat in small demand. Options slightly better; 6s 6½d April, 6s 7d May, 6s 7½d June, 6s 7¼d July, 6s 7½d August.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 5.—At the wool sales to-day there was a good attendance of home and foreign buyers. A poor selection was offered, consisting mainly of cross-breeds, for which there was fair competition. Prices were generally unchanged from quotations at the close of the last series. The present series, which is composed of 342,000 bales, closes May 15. Details of sales to-day are as follows:

New Zealand—Sales, 2900 bales: Scoured 8d@1s 5d; do locks and pieces, 8½d@9d; greasy, 6d@ 10½d; do locks and pieces, 4d@11d.

New South Wales—Sales, 3000 bales: Scoured, 8½d@1s 8½d; do locks and pieces, 7d@1s 1d; greasy, 4½d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 3½d@ 7½d.

Queensland—Sales, 4000 bales: Scoured, 9d@1s 8d; do locks and pieces, 7d@1s; greasy, 7½d@9½d; do locks and pieces, 3d@7½d.

Victoria—Sales, 1800 bales: Scoured, 11d@1s 5½d; do locks and pieces, 8½d@10d; greasy, 4½d @1s ½d; do locks and pieces, 4d@9½d.

South Australia—Sales, 600 bales: Scoured locks and pieces, 9d@1s ½d; greasy, 6d@9d; do locks and pieces, 4d@5d.

Swan River—Sales, 200 bales; Scoured, 1s@1s 2d; greasy, 6d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 3½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal—Sales, 700 bales; Scoured, 10d@1s 8½d; do locks and pieces, 10d; greasy, 5½d@7½d; do locks and pieces, 6d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SEATTLE, April 5.—Arrived—Bk C. E. Kenny, San Francisco.

HOQUIAM, April 3.—Arrived—Sch Emma Augusta, San Francisco.

PORT DISCOVERY, April 5.—Arrived—Sh Jeremiah Thompson, San Diego.

TATOOSH, April 5.—Passed in—Bk Southern Chief, San Diego.

SAN PEDRO, April 5.—Arrived—Bkt Catherine Sudden, Gray's Harbor. Sailed—Brig Courtney Ford and bkt Marion, Shoalwater bay; sch Cassie Hayward, Eureka.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.—Arrived—Str Willamette valley, Yaquina Bay; Br sh Sherwood, Sydney; sh Dashing Wave, Tacoma; Br sh Lancaster Castle, Newcastle, A.; str Columbia, Portland; Br bk Northbrook, Sydney; sch C. H. Merchant, Coos Bay; Ital bk Innocente, Hakodate. Sailed—Br ships Hastfield and Glencaracl, Cork; sh Edward O'Brien, Sydney; str Arago, Coos Bay; str Oregon, Portland; bkt Tam O'Shanter, Knappton.

ASTORIA, April 5.—On way down with sch Excelsior, at 1 P. M., and left up 4 P. M., with sch W. F. Witzmann. At 5 P. M. cloudy; wind southeast.

ASTORIA, April 5.—Lurline down with British Derby Park 5 P. M. Cooke down with Br bk Martha Fischer 1 P. M.

TATOOSH, W. T., April 6.—Arrived—Br bk Nineveh, San Pedro; ship Carrollton, San Pedro; Br bk Bee, San Francisco; Br bk Royal Alice, Liverpool.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MELBOURNE, prior to April 2.—Arrived—Br sh Eurydice, Tacoma.

The New French Ministry.

PARIS, April 3.—Le Fevere and Lesguillier, radicals, will probably become minister of justice and minister of public works respectively, to replace Ricard and Loubet, who resigned directly after their appointment, because they disagreed with the other members of the cabinet in regard to revision of the constitution. It is still uncertain whether the ministry will appear in the chamber of deputies to-day. The *Journal des Debats* and the *Republique Francaise* violently attack the new cabinet.

In the chamber of deputies this afternoon Floquet read a statement setting forth the policy that would be pursued by the cabinet. He appealed to the united republicans for their support and asked them to leave to the government the question of revision of the constitution. The ministry, he said, sincerely desired the adoption of well considered reforms and the maintenance of peace.

Life in Utah.

Tid-Bits.

Mormon lady (very ill)—Promise me, Brigham, in case I shall die, that you will never, never, marry again.

Mormon elder—Well—er—I can't very well break my engagement with Miss Smith, you know.

Mormon lady—True. I had forgotten that. Promise me, dear, that Miss Smith shall be the last.

A Prior Lien.

Chicago Tribune.

"You can take the witness," said the prosecuting attorney in a trial before an Arkansas court to the defendant's lawyer.

"Judge," exclaimed a young man in the back part of the room, standing upon a seat and waving his hands wildly, "don't let him take her! That witness has been engaged to me for more'n three years."

Broken Slumbers.

New York Sun.

Dumley—You don't look as if you had enjoyed a very good night's rest, Brown.

Brown—I didn't. A cracker kept me awake most of the night.

Dumley—I shouldn't think eating a cracker would interfere seriously with your sleep.

Brown—Oh, I didn't eat the cracker. The baby ate it in bed.

SLIGHT CIRCUMSTANCES.

In Literature and Politics—Trifles Light as Air, Which Nevertheless Have Served to Change the Fate of Men and Empires.

Chambers' Journal.

It is stated that when Leopold von Ranke began to collect facts for his history a singular accident occurred in his native town. A bridge gave way one morning and some persons were swept away in the current beneath. Von Ranke, who was absent at the time, on his return inquired into the details of the catastrophe. "I saw the bridge fall," said one of the neighbors. "A heavy wain had just passed over it and weakened it. Two women were on it when it fell, and a soldier on a white horse." "I saw it fall," declared another, "but the wain had passed over it two hours previous. The foot passengers were children, and the rider was a civilian on a black horse." "Now," argued Von Ranke, "if it is impossible to learn the truth about an accident which happened at broad noonday, only twenty-four hours ago, how can I declare any fact to be certain which is shrouded in the darkness of ten centuries?" To this trivial incident—which to many persons would have borne no lesson—was due much of his caution and impartiality.

A few moments' consideration will convince any one that some of the most momentous crises in history have hinged upon very slight circumstances. A glass of wine, for instance, changed the history of France for nearly twenty years. Louis Philippe, king of the French, had a son, the Duke of Orleans, and heir to the throne, who always drank only a certain number of glasses of wine, because every one more made him tipsy. On a memorable morning he forgot to count the number of his glasses, and took one more than usual. When entering his carriage he stumbled, frightening the horses and causing them to run. In attempting to leap from his carriage his head struck the pavement, and he soon died. That glass of wine overthrew the Orleans rule, confiscated their property of $20,000,000, and sent the whole family into exile.

If Mr. Greenville had not carried, in 1765, this memorable resolution as to the expediency of charging stamp duties on the plantations of America, the western world might still be under British rule. In connection with this matter there is another slight, albeit remarkable circumstance, which may be told in Thackeray's own words: "It was strange," says he, "that in a savage forest of Pennsylvania, a young Virginia officer should fire a shot, and waken up a war which was to last for sixty years, which was to cover his own country and pass into Europe, to cost France her American colonies, to sever ours from us, and create the great western republic; to rage over the old world when extinguished in the new; and of all the myriads engaged in the vast contest, to leave the prize of the greatest fame with him who struck the first blow."

If the nose of Cleopatra had been shorter, says Pascal, the condition of the world would have been different. His meaning is, that if Cleopatra had a nose short to deformity, she would have failed to attract Anthony, who would not have been drawn into the conduct which culminated in the loss of the battle of the Actium, which loss made way for the close of the Roman republic in the inauguration of the Roman empire.

Dyspepsia has been the cause of many momentous crises. A leg of mutton is said to have controlled the tide of Leipsic's battle; and the consequences of the indigestion of a certain duchess are proverbial.

The great failure of the potato crop in Ireland cannot be called a slight circumstance, yet it was comparitively slight compared with the momentous changes which it brought about, for the repeal of the corn laws was hastened by the potato famine. As Lord Baconsfield has observed: "This mysterious but universal sickness of a single root changed the history of the world."

Many men have been drawn to their destiny by the most trivial occurrences. Fenimore Cooper became a novelist through his wife's challenge. One evening, while reading a novel, he threw it down, saying: "I believe I could write a better book myself." "Let me see you do it?" said his wife with a smile. In a few days he had written several chapters of "Precaution," which, when finished, he published at his own expense. The novel attracted little attention, but it gave Cooper an inkling of his capacity for story writing, and the "Spy," his next novel, appealed so strongly to the patriotic sympathies of his countrymen that it became a great success. Hawthorne, too, was induced to write the "Scarlet Letter" by a remark of his wife.

If Cowley had not found the "Faery Queen" in his mother's parlor, it is just possible that he would never have been a poet. Giotto, one of the early Florentine painters, might have remained a rude shepherd boy if a sheep drawn by him upon a stone had not attracted the notice of Cimabue. Opie might have perished in obscurity if he had not looked over the shoulder of his companion, Mark Oates, while he was drawing a butterfly. Had his friend and companion escaped the thunder storm at Erfurt, Luther might have been a lawyer.

To exhaust the list of discoveries which have been made through slight circumstances is beyond our power. A few, however, may be noted. Porcelain was discovered by an alchemist while he was trying to find a mixture of earths that would make durable crucibles. If a watchmaker's apprentice had not held up some spectacle glasses between his thumb and finger, telescope lenses might never have been, and if the shop of a Dublin tobacconist had not been destroyed by fire, Lundyfoot snuff would certainly not have given joy to thousands of snuff-takers. If a few drops of aqua-fortis had not dropped upon the spectacles of a Nuremberg glass cutter, etching on glass would still have remained unknown. Had not the wife of an English paper maker accidentally let a blue flag fall into a vat of pulp, blue laid paper, the invention of which brought a fortune to the paper-maker, might have still to be invented. Lithography, too, was perfected through suggestions made by accident. These few instances, which are not so well known as many others, and which are not intended to be representative, we have jotted down at random. Doubtless, many of the more important inventions due to trifling circumstances will be familiar to our readers.

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NINE MONTHS	5½	per cent.
ONE YEAR	6	per cent.

LOANED ON MORTGAGES: $7,597,721 IN 11 YEARS.

Correspondence is solicited, and every information and facility for examination will be furnished by applying to WILLIAM REID, President.

City, County and School Bonds Wanted.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,

183 First St., Portland, Or.

All Chronic Diseases of Men and Women Successfully Treated.

LOST MANHOOD, Nervous and Physical Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, Premature Decline, WEAKNESS IN WOMEN, and all Functional Derangements that result from youthful follies or excess in after years.

URINARY Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Cystitis, Varicocele, Stricture, etc., promptly and safely cured. No nauseous medicines given, nor strong injections used, which cause stricture. Charges reasonable.

NERVOUS Debility, Loss of Vigor, Seminal Losses, Night Emissions, Despondency, etc., cured.

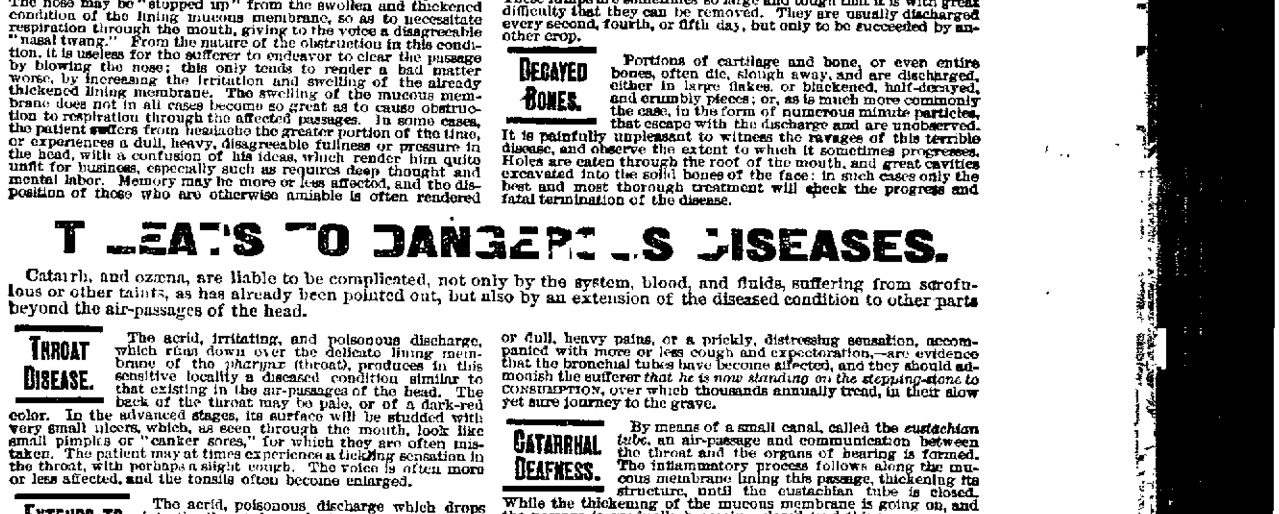
YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretion, should avail themselves of our treatment, the greatest boon ever laid at the altar of suffering humanity. Will guarantee a positive cure in every case.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN There are many troubled with too frequent evacuation of the bladder, accompanied by a smarting or burning sensation; on examination, the urine deposits a sediment, and sometimes albumen is present. The color varies from a bright or reddish to even a milky hue, the patient experiences a weakening of the system in a manner he cannot account for. This is the second stage of seminal weakness. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of its cause. A perfect cure and healthy restoration guaranteed. Office hours: 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 8 P. M.

N. B.—Persons unable to visit us may be treated at their homes, by correspondence. Medicines and instructions sent by mail or express. Consultation free.

WEAK MEN suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, lost manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address,

PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.


THE PROPRIETORS OF DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY
WILL PAY
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
FOR A CASE OF CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH WHICH THEY CAN NOT CURE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS 50 CENTS.
The Only Guaranteed Cure

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

EXCITING CAUSES. In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the mucous follicles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much deranged. Although chronic catarrh is most commonly brought on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

HOW IT BEGINS. In the early stages of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by only a slight "dropping into the throat," as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong efforts to clear the throat by blowing and spitting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable "nasal twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render it a bad matter worse by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which renders him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are thus afflicted is often rendered irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZENA; OR, ULCERATED CATARRH. The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that frequently attends it, is denominated Ozena. The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by ulceration and destruction of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves all the component structures of the nose—cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends in among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requiring the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownish incrustations, or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharge. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

DECAYED BONES. Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, that escape with the discharge and are unobserved. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of the terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face; in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

TENDS TO DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Catarrh, and ozena, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofulous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT DISEASE. The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the *pharynx* (throat), produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red color. In the advanced stages, its surface will be studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the throat, with perhaps a slight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO LARYNX. The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind-pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inflammation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight hacking. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or ozena. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the *parenchyma*, or substance of the lungs, in their turn, become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp, or dull, heavy pains, or a prickly, distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration,—are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and they should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing on the stepping-stone to* CONSUMPTION, over which thousands annually tread, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. By means of a small canal, called the *eustachian tube*, an air-passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane lining this passage, thickening its structure, until the eustachian tube is closed. While the thickening of the mucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process sometimes extends through several years), the patient will occasionally, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling noise in one or both ears, and hearing becomes dull, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

DYSPEPSIA. A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, purulent discharge, which drops into the throat during sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stomach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache through the temples and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference respecting business, lack of ambition or energy; obstruction of nasal passages; discharges voluntarily falling into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, muco-purulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the nasal passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, discharge from the ears, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, *spicula* of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfeebled very liable to catarrh. Among the most common debilitating agencies are a scrofulous condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, adversity, grief, want of sleep, scrofulous and other taints of the system, which may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fatiguing exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, deranged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes its origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or real cause of the disease is, in the majority of cases, an enfeebled, impure, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL IN CHARACTER. Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced with difficulty that there exists in their system a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, or ulcers, upon their whole person; in fact, nothing about them that would, except to the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bad humors; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sore," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer himself, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous bank-note which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,—Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root.* As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause.* The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and other taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is *permanent.* The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-poisons out of the system, the nutrition is promoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in flesh; his strength is built up, his lingering ailments dwindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Price of Discovery $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles $2.50.

A complete pamphlet Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

As a LIVER PILL, they are Unequaled!

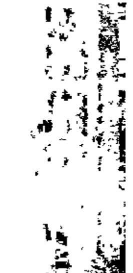
SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE!

Beware of Imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. ONE PELLET A DOSE.

BEING PURELY VEGETABLE in their composition, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a gentle laxative, alterative, or active purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. In explanation of their remedial power over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial.



Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONVENTION AFTERMATH.

No Abatement of the Dissatisfaction Over Killin's Defeat.

Charges of a "Job" and a "Sell Out" in Giving Bush the Chairmanship of the Central Committee—Convention Notes

The disappointment and disgust shown by the Multnomah delegation at Pendleton Wednesday evening over the defeat of Killin for the chairmanship of the state central committee has extended to the practical democratic politicians all over Portland not because they were dead set for Killin personally but they wanted a Portland man as chairman, first to be of assistance to them in the county fight second, through his assistance here to reduce the republican majority on the state ticket enough to enable the democracy to carry the state The Multnomah delegation after a great deal of discussion settled upon Killin as member of the state central committee and were serene in the conviction that he would be chosen chairman under the old and time honored custom of the committee choosing its own chairman They had evidently overlooked the 7th section of the order of business adopted by the convention It read "Naming of the state central committee and electing chairman of the same"

Any number of democrats said yesterday they were satisfied there had been treachery and hinted that they knew who the traitor was and would remember him at the polls More than one delegate Wednesday night at Pendleton spoke of 'treachery' and a 'sell out and a bargain' and a deal and they didn't speak in a whisper either The truth may as well be published first as last and a direct statement is better for the public than insinuation The kickers said 'It was Gearin's work not that there was a particle of proof unless the result might be considered evidence, but they remembered Gearin's action at the state convention in Portland two years ago These charges made with scarcely an effort at secrecy could not escape the notice of THE OREGONIAN correspondent at the convention He had a conversation with Hon J W Skelton of Union at the supper table two hours after the convention adjourned and these charges which every one was talking about came up Mr Skelton said 'I can't tell anything about Gearin's connection with this fight but I am satisfied the charge is false and for this reason Our county had really no choice in the matter of the chairmanship and before the balloting began I asked Gearin whom we had better vote for The only reason I asked him was because he was chosen to head the ticket and his preference would have weight with me He answered promptly 'Killin of course' and I asked the delegates from my county to vote for Killin which they did If he had said to vote for Bush I should have done so and asked the delegation to do the same'

The fact is Killin was defeated by stratagem Those who wanted Bush elected said nothing about it to the men who favored the man from Multnomah because they courted no opposition. When Williams of Polk presented Killin his election seemed to be as certain as Gearin's was when he was presented When D'Arcy presented Bush's name there was very little applause That did not speak well for Bush's chances because the convention never lost an opportunity to cheer Gen John F Miller's speech seconding the nomination of Bush made him many votes

Did you ever notice how much valuable time is taken up in every convention with poor stereotyped speeches in presenting candidates? They're all just alike 'I desire to place in nomination a man who—, a man who— a man who— and he will gallantly lead [or will aid] the party to triumph on the — of —— Nominate John Smith and victory will perch upon our banners' And did you ever notice that every delegate is anxious for the orator to cut his speech short and sit down?

Now that was not the sort of a speech that Gen Miller made He said that Bush was a tried and a true democrat with a large brain and better organizing capacity than any other democrat in the state, that he needed a good secretary to stay in Portland during the campaign and carry out the orders which he issued that Bush would throw all his energy into the work and that the party would be more certain of victory if Bush managed the canvass than if any other man did Gen Miller did not address his remarks to the chair He edged his way toward the center of the hall amid his co-delegates and appealed to them to vote for Bush and they listened to him It was plain to see that they were thinking 'I guess the old man's right' because the faces showed it and before he finished he had converted no small number McKee saw it plainly and when he rose to speak for Killin he knew it was too late So did Norden And then when Protzman the chairman of the Multnomah county central committee spoke in favor of Bush it seemed to settle the few who were wavering

This is how Bush happened to be elected as it appeared to an observant outsider Perhaps other forces had been at work during the day but it is doubtful whether a majority of the convention intended to vote for Bush at the time his name was presented

Some of the Multnomah delegation censured Judge Kelly for not deciding that the state committee should select its own chairman He simply decided according to the order of business quoted above

Every one of the delegates to the national convention is a pronounced Cleveland man the manager of the associated press had telegraphed its correspondent to ascertain the preference of delegates and this was done before the Cleveland and Pennoyer resolutions were offered Most of them had no second choice It was Cleveland as first last and only choice For the vice-presidency only one delegate had a decided preference That was Napoleon Davis His first choice was Pennoyer All the rest were for the strongest man and they wanted to wait till they conferred with the brethren at St Louis before saying who the strongest man was Hellman thought if New York got the presidency Indiana ought to have second place Black was of the same opinion

FIRE COMMISSIONERS

Bids Opened and Contracts Awarded for Engine House Addition

A regular meeting of the board of fire commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Story in the chair

The following bids were received for the building of an addition to No 4's engine house, to be used by the hook and ladder company John Robertson $3745 Hand & Mallahan $3015 Thomas J Jones $2987 Kelton & Hockmayer $2940 A Evan $2165 Davey & Stewart $2949 I G Coombs $2775 W H Sewell $2825 Lewis & Valentine $2750 T J Tunden $2660 G H Wier $2564 I F Smith $2145 Rever Piendl & Starkey $2280 The contract was awarded to the last named firm their bid being the lowest

BILLS ORDERED PAID

J J Allard	$ 00	S B McBride	$ 22 00
Peter Beauchemre	4 50	Oil [illegible]	35
J Barrett	0	Oregon Brass Wks	4 00
W F Bowers	52 00	Telephone Co	40 00
Bennett & Harvey	2 40	S Prideaux (Elevator)	530 00
Bernheim & Mauner	1 50	Pac Metal Wks	49 0
J Boehmer	11 00	Ne [illegible]	4 50
Geo S Clark & Co	10 00	Gas Co	129 7
John Clark	5 50	A A Rosenthal	5 00
City Water Works	100 00	F C Stewart	4 50
Corbett, Failing & Co	1 50	L C Shot 10 Snell Heitshu & Co	25 00
C C Doblebower	2 90		20 50
J J Flynn	9 50	S G Skidmore & Co	
S Holden	14 25		12 90
A H Huggins	9 00	Welcome	1 00
Kelly, Dunn & Co	7 75	Times	00
Loveridge & Halverson	21 85	W F Nashouse	9 00
Labbe Bros	8 75	R H Schwab & Bro	7 50
Mercury	2 50	Johnson & Lawrence	
Morgan & Powell	10 64		5 25

ANNUAL MEETING

Relief Hook and Ladder Company No 3 meets this evening, at 8 P M Business of importance will be transacted and election of officers for the ensuing year will take place W S WADE Secretary

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Moore's Revealed Remedy is not recommended on the strength of its peculiar discovery, but on its own merits. As a curative power it is fast proving to be the marvel of the age.

REMINDED HER OF OLD TIMES.

A Lady Telegraph Operator at Pendleton who Rejoiced Over Hard Work

It is no easy thing, as a rule to find ample telegraph facilities for the press at interior towns in Oregon Let a correspondent hand to the ordinary country operator without previous notice a dispatch of 1000 or 1500 words, and it 'paralyzes' him His first thought is "Who is going to pay this big bill?" and his second thought even if the chirography be good is that here is a lot of extra work without extra compensation But he tackles it and thanks heaven when he is through

Whenever THE OREGONIAN has a big meeting on hand away from Portland to report by wire it gives due notice to the Western Union management who if necessary provide additional help The first duty of the reporter on reaching the scene is to inquire the condition of the wire and the facilities for handling the matter for his paper Upon his arrival at Pendleton last Tuesday morning THE OREGONIAN'S correspondent presented himself to Miss J Wirt manager of the Western Union office there and asked what provision had been made for prompt sending of day and night report

"How much will you probably have?" asked Miss Wirt

"That will depend entirely on how fast the convention works," answered the correspondent "There may be only 2000 words but if the platform is adopted before midnight you may figure on at least 5000 to 6000 words"

The correspondent had been informed that Miss Wirt was a first-class operator, yet he half expected from previous experience with interior offices that 6000 words would be a 'paralyzer' But he was half paralyzed himself when Miss Wirt answered with remarkable cheerfulness "Well if that's all I'll send it myself I thought if you were going to send ten or twelve thousand words to-night I'd get some one to help me"

When after permanent organization the correspondent handed in a batch of 2000 words, including the list of delegates, Miss Wirt exclaimed "I'm so glad This is the first work of the kind I've had since I took charge of the office last June I used to take press report in Chicago and this reminds me of old times" and calling up Portland she began firing the matter off at the rate of about fifty words a minute

Besides handling the usual commercial business of Pendleton no small number of private messages to and from members of the convention several dispatches of about 100 words to papers in Eastern Oregon and Washington a good associated press report, and several specials to Eastern papers Miss Wirt sent nearly three columns for THE OREGONIAN and when at half past 12 at night the last batch was handed in, she seemed to regret there wasn't more

LOCAL NOTES

There was a young man from Tacoma,
Whose breath had a Bourbon aroma
He swore that his town
Should throw this one down
Or else he never would go Home-ah.

William Volheye a German filed with the county clerk yesterday his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday for B McKenna and Ann Ferguson A Wiederhold and Caroline Reuggh

The immigration committee has succeeded in raising $500 a month for advertising purposes The work is still going ahead

The application of A B Mitchell for a scholarship in the University of Oregon was granted by the county commissioners yesterday

Mrs Etta Dickerson has been arrested on a warrant from Justice Bushwiler's court charging her with stealing $5 and some wearing apparel and spoons from Nellie Harris

The steamer A B Field which has been lengthened twenty four feet, was launched from Cashen's yard in East Portland yesterday afternoon She will be ready to go to Tillamook Monday

It is said that merchants to whom the Oregon Pacific Railroad Company is owing rebates on freight will take pay in preferred stock of the company and ship their freight through their own town in future

A gentleman who claims to know says at least 2000 fine salmon have been caught in the Willamette between Oregon City and Sellwood during the last few days Some of them weighed as much as sixty pounds

A man supposed to be Wm B Tascott the murderer of Snell the Chicago millionaire has been arrested at North Yakima W T He does not answer the description of the man for whom there is a reward of $10 000

The congregation of the Mizpah Presbyterian church East Portland at a recent meeting voted unanimously with one exception to request the Presbytery to appoint as supply pastor for their church Rev William Morrison

Last week there was cut at Montgomery & Colwell's sawmill at Skomockawa a fir log seventy seven feet long It made 10,395 feet of lumber The log had been refused by three other mills along the Lower Columbia, it being too long for them to handle

Aeriel Club and orchestra will give a bon bon party Saturday evening April 7, at Masonic hall Every lady and gentleman entering the hall will receive a ticket entitling them to a chance for two large souvenir bon bons one for the lady and one for the gentleman

Mr R E Bybee who went to California to see what he could see in the way of fast horses worth purchasing has returned without having made any investment He says he saw nothing better in the horse line than what he has himself and consequently nothing he wished to purchase

Mrs Ben Wilsky a young woman was brought into the station by Policeman Ewing to whom she gave herself up at an early hour this morning She complained of the unChristianlike conduct of her husband from whom she desired to be separated They were married last Friday

The dwelling of Nels J Bligen on the northeast corner of Tenth and Market street was entered by a burglar at 12 30 this morning A burglar alarm made known his presence but on investigation no one could be found on the premises An open window showed how he made his entrance and exit The burglar got nothing

C M Harding was taken to the penitentiary yesterday to serve five years for robbing old man Dickenson He had told one of his fellow prisoners that it would take a good man to land him in the state's prison Jailer Wood slipped the handcuffs on him and landed him on the Salem bound train without trouble

A R McAllen who was arrested the other day for petty larceny ordered a Chinese prisoner in the city jail to clean up yesterday morning John refused to obey the order whereupon McAllen knocked him down and kicked him under the right eye making an ugly gash For this McAllen was committed to the county jail for fifty days

Jane N Littlelove met with what came near proving a fatal accident in J K Gill's book store yesterday morning While he was looking down the elevator shaft the elevator descended and struck him pressing downwards against the sliding gate which gave way under the pressure But for this circumstance he would have been seriously if not fatally injured As it was he sustained a few slight scratches

A motion for a new trial was filed yesterday in the case of A B Manly vs C Hofstetter and H Claussenius Plaintiff sued for $5,000 damages for alleged false and malicious arrest and the jury gave him $1 The new trial is asked on the ground of the insufficiency of evidence to justify the verdict and errors of law It is set forth that the court erred in not allowing the jury to take a copy of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN into the room with them

PERSONAL

Mr C A Dolph returned from New York yesterday

Mr W Wilshire the safeman returned to San Francisco yesterday

Col John P Irish of San Francisco left yesterday afternoon for home

A Reffling of the tailoring firm of Borquist & Reffling has gone to the Sound on a business trip

Messrs M A Gunst David Sampson Chr[illegible] and Harry Harberger of San Francisco [illegible] Portland to-day from the South

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It was a fortunate thing for Diogenes that he never went fooling around in Kentucky when he started out on his great still-hunt Somebody would have robbed him of his lantern.—*Philadelphia Press.*

DISPUTES OVER TRIFLES

A Crank's Views of Several Topics, Local and General.

How a Great Many People With Little Else to Do Are Fussing Over Unimportant and Other Matters

There is a great tendency in this world to make a large fuss over small matters This tendency tends to disgust a man of a philosophical turn of mind and he is also shocked by the liability evinced by so many even in this enlightened age of general education to get rattled over some proposition so entirely the opposite of abstruse that it would seem as if a child should be able to solve it As a case in point it may be stated that yesterday the writer ran across a knot of excited people in the hallway of a public building who were arguing the question as to whether there was any difference between a foot square and a square foot and several $5 pieces had been wagered on the question There should have been no misunderstanding about this matter among sensible people A square foot of plank is a piece of plank a foot square A square mile of land is a piece a mile square But in a piece of land ten miles square there are 100 square miles In a piece of board two feet square there are four square feet The trouble about square foot and foot square arises from confounding the latter term with a cubic foot A box or block of wood a foot square on each of its sides although commonly called a square block or box is a cube In a cubic yard are twenty seven cubic feet and the terms square foot and cubic foot must not be confounded There is no difference between a foot square and a square foot but there is between any other number of feet square and square feet

The following problem may serve to employ the attention of those who have been puzzling their brains over the above conundrum An iron barrel when filled with air will float on the surface of the river Will the same barrel float if the air is completely exhausted or pumped out of it? Only one guess allowed and no back talk

Another thing concerning which disputes are easily raised is the spelling of a name for the orthography or derivation of which there is no authority All old citizens of Oregon will remember the war which raged for years concerning the spelling of the name of our beautiful river The changes were rung on Willamette and Wallamet by the ablest writers and scholars and oldest pioneers of the state till everybody was tired with a great and exceeding weariness The hatchet, as well as many of the disputants has been buried and the whole affair is fading from memory It was recalled by the avidity with which people have rushed into print within the past few days with dissertations on the spelling of Milwaukie or Milwaukee The only rule applicable in such cases is general usage and this has settled the spelling of the name of the little town up the river as Milwaukie while the same rule has settled the correct spelling of the town of the same name in Wisconsin as Milwaukee The editor of a Milwaukee paper and an old resident of that city who was in Portland a short time since stated that a dispute raged there for forty years over the spelling of the name of the town which equaled in intensity and duration the warfare of words in Oregon over the spelling of Willamette and Wallamet

The matter of providing a foundation for the fountain donated to the city by the late S G Skidmore has at last been attended to, and very properly In the efforts to secure this action on the part of the city the old question has been raised as to the propriety or desirability of the location selected This was surely needless as the city long since after due deliberation vacated the street property desired As to the desirability of the site, every one has his own opinion and will retain it People will not be likely to sit around and admire the fountain at the intersection of First and A streets as much as they would if it were located in the plaza or city park but at that place it will certainly be seen by more people and especially by visitors and strangers passing through the city than in any other spot where it could be placed Moreover the donor desired it placed there as his childhood's home was near the site and the ground around now covered by some of the finest brick blocks in the city was his playground when a boy This should suffice to shut off all discussion as to the desirability of the location If there are more suitable places for fountains there are more people who can donate fountains to the city to occupy them

Farmers in Linn county are complaining because the Mongolian pheasants are ruining their harvests and raiding their barn yards and they are not allowed to shoot them Probably the law will not interfere with their catching these handsome but obnoxious birds and shipping them to places where they are wanted A few of them are desired for the public park in this city and any farmer who can catch a dozen or so and send them to the park keeper here will rid himself of a nuisance and confer a favor on the city which will be gratefully acknowledged If any pheasant pestered farmer thinks he can supply any number of these birds for the above purpose he will please communicate with THE OREGONIAN

THE CEMENT WORKS

PORTLAND April 1

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

In connection with your editorial notice of the cement plant at Oregon City in your issue of this date and the fears of its promoters that same may be broken down as you say by reason of the removal of the present duty of 20 per cent please allow me to state that the stockholder representing a majority of the capital invested certainly considered such a probability from a business standpoint and have no directly or indirectly protested against the Mills bill now before congress reducing the duty to 15 per cent nor would they have done so had the bill placed cement on the free list

With a natural protection in a freight rate of from 15 to 20 English shilling together with the danger of detention from six months sea voyage not to mention the insurance time exchange primage wharfage etc this company stands well content however should such argument be used in your editorial influence the retention of the present duty of 20 per cent or restore the same hereafter through a change in the administration we will take great pleasure in adding the 25 cents per barrel to our product and allow the consumers to pay for their political opinion Respectfully etc

CEMENT STOCKHOLDER

A note accompanying the above states that the paragraph in THE OREGONIAN may affect the commercial standing and credit of the company since if the stockholders fear the removal of the duty how can they expect any additional capital to take hold of the same if needed?"

Nothing could be further from the intent of THE OREGONIAN than to injure the credit of the company THE OREGONIAN greatly desires success for every one of these new undertakings for development of the resources of the country It has only to say that it obtained the statements to which the above letter is a reply from one of the stockholders of the cement company who is also one of the original promoters of the enterprise and moreover is a democrat

The British Passion for Inequality

Punch

Sturdy Briton—It's all well to turn up your nose at your own beggarly counts and barons Mossoo! But you can't find fault with our nobility! Take a man like our Dook o Bayswater now! Why he could buy up your foreign dukes and princes by the dozen and, as for you and me he'd look upon us as so much dirt beneath his feet! Now that's something like a nobleman that is! That's a kind of nobleman that I as an Englishman feel as I've got some right to be proud of

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The oldest inhabitant may not be the town's biggest liar, but he will be the most constant, for the reason that he is fond of talking, and the most that he remembers are events that never happened.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

BOUND, GAGGED AND ROBBED.

Bold Crime in the Railway Ticket Office at Tacoma

Wednesday night about 11 o clock W H Beals night watchman at the wharf, thought he heard an unusual noise in the ticket office says the Tacoma *Ledger* He called Geiser' several times to the ticket agent and receiving no reply hastened in search of J R Griffiths the assistant ticket agent, for the office keys About ten minutes had elapsed when Beals returned with Griffiths and effected an entrance

They found L C Geiser the ticket agent bound and gagged in the baggage room He was unconscious as his respiration was almost entirely stopped by the gag When he regained his senses he said that he had just finished making out his daily report and had commenced writing a letter to a friend when some one knocked at the rear door of the baggage room adjoining the ticket office Mr Geiser went into the baggage room which was dark The door slides upwards and when he had partially raised it some one (the person outside) pulled Geiser's hat over his face and held him with both hands while an accomplice hit him They then took his handkerchief out of his pocket and crammed it down his throat His hat was tightly bound over his face and mouth with pieces of rope securely gagging him He was then bound securely hand and foot with new quarter inch rope and then the rope was twisted tight with the office ruler

Geiser being thus helpless the men took his keys out of his pocket and went through the safe which was open Geiser was conscious all the time and even heard Night watchman Beals call to him but of course he was powerless to reply Dr Misner and Agent Cooper were quickly summoned Geiser was found to have sustained no serious injury His head was not contused indicating that the blow had been struck with sand bag He was badly dazed however the natural result of his experience Only thirty cent was left in the cash drawer in the safe and $242 95 was taken In a drawer adjoining there was $110 belonging to the Pacific Coast Steamship Company which was overlooked

About twenty minutes before the robbery Nightwatchman Beals noticed a suspicious character in the waiting room and asked him if he was going to Portland to which the man replied "No" "Where are you going?" continued Beals The man evidently did no like the cross-examination and hastily went out and up the track

THE STAGE

THE NEW PARK—Last night the George Wessells dramatic organization gave Bartley Campbell's Western melodrama "My Partner" to a fair audience The whole action of the play lies in a small mining camp in Northern California and is intensely dramatic and full of well sustained interest dealing with the friendship of two strong men Both are in love with the same girl one of them after winning and wronging her under a promise of marriage delays the wedding day His partner overhearing the girl pleading for her right makes his friend promise to marry her in three days A loss of confidence and a separation by the partners follow An unsuccessful rival for the hand of the girl's mother as well as an enemy to her father happens in at the close of the scene and in the course of a quarrel provoked in an endeavor to blacken the girl's character kills the partner Ned Singleton Returning to part in a friendly spirit Joe Saunders the other partner finds Singleton dead a crowd comes in and the evidence all points to Saunders' guilt A trial follows he is found guilty and to save the young girl Mary Brandon from acknowledging her fault and from her father's curse claims her as his wife in a strong scene The true culprit is discovered by a Chinese wash man who find the bloody linen thrown away by the murderer Josiah Scraggs whose sole aim seems to be revenge on the Brandon family and who commits the murder partly by accident The comedy is furnished by Maj Henry Clay Britt a scheming politician Posie Pentland a domestic and the Chinaman Wing Lee The play is probably one of the strongest of its class and contains several situations which in point of dramatic force are hard to be surpassed Especially is this the case with the second act which affords the finest opportunity conceivable for strong action In this scene Mr Wessels was superb His delineation of suppressed emotion was one of the finest exhibitions of dramatic art seen here for a long time He is always picturesque in appearance and with his blue miner's shirt broad sombrero and high rubber boots he is the typical miner His action too is toned down to meet the requirements of the role and he plays it throughout with a quiet intensity and earnestness greatly in contrast to his usual work With a few touches here and there and a shade more artistic finish in some of the scenes he can make it a characterization of which he can well be proud

Mr Charles Chappelle as Ned Singleton one of the partners did what little he had to do very well although he appears just a trifle out of his line and yet Mr Chappelle is always a faithful hard working actor

B J Murphy as the enterprising lawyer politician Maj Britt did a capital piece of character acting

The Josiah Scroggs of George Caine was a very good piece of work

As the Chinaman Wing Lee Richard Thornton was clever his make up was good and his dialect very fair and he never over stepped his part

Miss Lillian Owen handled the very trying role of Mary Brandon with good taste and much effect Her scene in the third act was especially good

The rest of the cast were quite up to the requirements of the play Recalls were demanded after two of the acts the first and third

"My Partner" will be given again to-night

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTION—On Monday next the Harris & Rogers company will begin a week's engagement at the Park theater opening in their latest melodramatic success "The Paymaster" to be followed later in the week by Bartley Campbell's "Mr Geraldine" "The Paymaster" is said to be one of those stirring latter day melodrama abounding in stirring situations and brilliant comedy The play gives great scope to the scene painter and stage machinist and the company bring with them several stage settings which have been especially built for this production This company consists of several talented artists who give an excellent rendition of the several characters

THE JUVENILES—This talented company of young people opened Wednesday at Victoria to better business than the Haverly minstrels did on Monday evening The company have had a highly successful trip on the sound

INCREASED DEMAND FOR OREGON LUMBER

In regard to a statement made in THE OREGONIAN a day or two since that the boom at San Diego is beginning to collapse the *Astorian* says

If the Southern California boom is bursting, and the people that have gone there from the East are turning elsewhere for investment the result will be a temporary check to the extraordinary activity in the logging business on the Columbia river and the Sound for the last two years

The great demand for lumber in Southern California put new life into the logging business on this river and while in '83 and '84 logs found low sale at $4 50 the great spurt in building and the increased demand from the treeless regions of California and Arizona advanced the prices 50 per cent and made it again profitable to log on the Columbia river

The amount of lumber sent southward from the northwest is something tremendous During January last over 40,000 000 feet of lumber went from the Sound British Columbia and the Columbia river to California In February there was a total shipment of 34 000 000 In March 29 000 000 feet were shipped Here then in the first three months of '88 is a total shipment of considerably over 100 000 000 feet of lumber to California representing a cash value of one and one half million dollars or an average of $500 000 a month

Not To Be Fooled With.

Puck

"May I ask you a question Miss Dora?" he demanded with a deep meaning in his voice

"You may, Clarence," she replied wearily, "but if it is the same one you asked Lulu Caldene last week I may interest you to know that Lulu and I are both in the matrimonial trust this year, and the combination is holding together so far"

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL

John Elegner Michigan
John Hockson do
H B Clayton do
H H Rearis Missouri
D F Lyman do
F Wigal do
Fd Walker, do
C M Brown do
A Dupont Dakota
Pierre Apau, do
F Conners Nebraska
A Karna do
John Walker do
G W Young do
A Robertson Chicago
F Ritzberger Baker City
Mort Clark Cheyenne
Mrs Soppington&2ch Cas
N C Maris Newberg
J Morgan California
S J Kiln, do
F Smith do
G W Heady do
George Best do
A Rittenhouse do
J Rasmussen&wf,do
W H Merritt, do
W W Grass do
G W Bond do
W T Brinkley Centralia
R B Wright, do
John Parcell Westport
Mrs Gill&ch Polk county
G W Taylor do
S M Qualts California
E W Henderson do
C A Wilson do
J E Fardal do
W Barrett do
J McGill South America
R Beckhoff do
E Burkhard Goldendale
T Dailey, The Dalles
J C Austin do
W Armstrong do
D Neuenschwander Ldvl
I Nyland do
H Crumine,wf&2ch Wstn
W Crumine do
J Weaver, Grafton
I A Clark do
A J Moffit wf & 2 ch Mo
F Height New York
N McNair, Grant's Pass
J A Walker& wf Yamhill
J H Walker do
H J Moore Whatcom
A Eleason Reedville
O Nelson do
L W Taylor Mehama
J Haley Vancouver
J Hughes do
J R Stanley Astoria
H R Barker Michigan
O Dahl La Center
W S Jackson Polk county
B Jenliss do

MERCHANT

Huldebrant, Kentucky
Prayer Indiana
Moore & child Montana
N S Carpenter Washtn
R S Peterson Wisconsin
A F Lundstrom Sweden
Oldenburg England
R A Lindburg Iowa
A M McGovern Chicago
Hickox, Germany
McAbery, Iowa
S B Welch, Or City
I White New York
C H Russell McM R R
Jas Treuholt Alaska
Jas G Bennett OR&N
L I Bendix Iowa
Albery Kansas
Bercherby Illinois
C M O[illegible]&w [illegible]
W A Fusign Dallas
J H Walker Chehalis
Meyer Rothenheim N Y
A P Kast[illegible] San Fran
Geo W St[illegible] Montana
J C Hunt Tacoma
C C Darling do
C F [illegible] Tasco
W B Gray Pasco
P K Prenboth Iowa
Fredrickson & w Mo
R I Enbus San Fran
Miss Canterbury Indiana
F Z Swenter Michigan
S L Arriwood London
Lundstrom Michigan
A S Reedwood Chicago
McLean Michigan
A B Hagelburg Sweden
J W Radebaugh Tacoma
Jas Kenn San Fran
P Jacobson, Dalles
Herman Tolle do
W H Tyler do
C I Vally do
P A Tenberg San Fran
Dundberg New York
D F Ramson Penn
Chas Congdon St Louis
N H Hanson St Paul
H I Howkinson do
Frank Bush do
C A Burns Olympia
Wm Dobbin Minneapolis
S B Kemball&w Wodstock
J H Carrett Scappoose
F H Stockwood Miss
C R Tausor Tacoma

ST CHARLES

C C Boxworth Woodland
C Walter Skamokawa
C H Jennings&wf Tacoma
J A Ray Pittsburg
Dr Patton do
W F Wohler Newport
F I Dorch do
C O Smith New York
Mrs I Brasfield Kansas
Miss Brasfield do
M I Hawthorn Idaho
J I Bowditch Ashland
D McCully Salem
A Wilkins New York
W H S Hide Marshfield
C Carmell & fy Chicago
T J Black Halsey
A Henman Forest Grove
F Ham & wf Wash Terr
W B Young Eugene
M S Feinberg Idaho
S Potter Sheridan
W Fraine Cascades
T F Fuller Port Twnsnd
J G Watts do
J F Van Name Kalama
W Kaiser Salem
Q H Wood do
W H Sherman Mehama
Hon J C McNulty St H'ls
C Ward do
H M Smith do
I C Watts & wf do
F J Johnson Castle Rock
H C Dixon Ellensburg
W R Belyne Albany
F C Reed do
M A Miller Lebanon
I Bilyne Eugene
Mrs F B Whitman W W
Mrs Feskorn & sister Cathlamet
B Young & wf Astoria
A Hildebrand do
J G Megler & wf Brookfld
J Russell San Diego
L Louis do
J A Faull San Francisco
J Lawrence do
Geo Gordon do
R C Cross Vancouver
J C Weatherwax Aberdn
J H Richards, Woodland
J Lace Clatskanie
Mrs Edgarton do

ESMOND

D C Jacobs San Francisc
I H Sherman & w do
L J Ensign do
S Bloomenthal do
J McMullen do
C Fassett do
I M Thompson &w do
M J Flain w & c do
F H Horton do
A H Wurschauer do
F C Sweet Bangor M
J Gould do
S C Magill Farg
Mrs Magill & w do
W J Lawrence Minneap
S T Arthur Spokane
R C Mackay St Paul
Wm G Gaston do
W A Logan Tacoma
Bell Brown do
A J H [illegible] do
Dennis Foley Pt Townsnd
J F Sheehan & su, do
W A Williams W Walla
W I Bradshaw, Lafayett
C C Ferguson, do
F M Fales Fales Ldg
S I Turner Boston
Miss I Litchfield Boston
A J Knapp Tacoma
W H Anderson Stella
J M Hunnaford wf ch & nurse St Paul
Mrs A J Stone do
B John Pomeroy
C A Batchelder G Forks
H B Fox England
C I Tilghman Chicago
C W Cook Boston
A J Pucc New York
Mrs F H Sanders Bozmn
W J Clark Spokane
S Ternahan [illegible] Bradbury
F B Thayer St Paul
Miss F Davison Idaho
G W Summerfield do

GILMAN

F Clowe Salem
R B George Chicago
Mrs R B George do
Miss J Kenstman, do
M I Callender, Knappton
Z Job Corvallis
Mrs F Hewitt Dalles
Miss F Hewitt do
Mrs H G Hall Cascades
S F Wheeler Yreka
M Kamansky Cheney
Mrs Brown Dallas
W C Nesmith Derrey
John Lee Salem
Geo Lewis Chicago
J K Lewis Seattle
S M Frank Baker City
C J Trenchard Astoria
Alex Campbell do
Hugh McCormack do
J Bergman do
W S Smith San Francisco
E Rosenthall do
I Van Vleet do
H E Lewl do
S M Seligsohn, do
J P Paulson, do
T Canceson do
M Mayer do
C Lippman do
Chas Joseph do
F H Levy do
F Heger do
J W Cahen do
B Birch, Cottage Grove
Mrs B Birch do
John I Irish Oakland
F F Sheridan Roseburg
G W Gordon Tennessee
J I Clark Chicago
Dan H Hiler Scappoose
S F Chadwick Salem

QUIMBY

Aug Stevenson Kansas
A Miller do
W Stanton do
John Wittrick do
A F Long, Los Angeles
G Hartman, do
F R Laugher Fremont
B J Mattauchen Colfax
O Martin N C R R
J H Ny Oakland Or
Amos Elliott Quincy
Miss C Howard Albany
Frank Conley City
Soe Mattausch Tacoma
John Brady New York
H Allison Astoria
C Ducham do
J Daly do
C Calder, Seattle
D B Robertson Dayton
S Jones Victoria
Miss J Mcsmith, Victoria
Mrs J S Ward, City
D Vanderford Wills
John Gibson Albany
P Kelly N P R R
Mrs Kelly do
W H Veremer O & C R R
I W Hamilton City
F Sprute City
R A McGray Wallula
J M Gilbert Vancouver
Lt A LaBarre, do
S M Cilliam do
R Matthewson do
F W Sanborn do
L Q Swetland do
J Clubine

HOLTON

F C Lakin Milwaukie
J C Lakin do
E J White The Dalles
S Hamilton Roseburg
N Davis Salem
C I Sexton Parks Queen
G H D Arey Salem
J W Bridwell Amity
John F Miller Salem
W D Parker & wf Spokn
J D Hamilton Chicago
W H Smith do
Geo D Dickenson S I
Mrs S M Munro, Brownsville
J J Halett Dilley
Jas Turner do
P Brehm Seattle
J W N[illegible]man do
M T Walters Lakeview
C A Cogswell do
J W Jennings Grants Pass
Chas Hilton, Fossil
J N Hame Beaverton
J H Slater, La Grande
H Klippel Jacksonville
Mrs M F Colfer, S F
J R Meeker&wf Yaquina
Mrs Geo Meeker do
Miss Belle Meeker do
F I Cl[illegible] case de [illegible]ks
E Jacobsen The Dalles
C Wengren do

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness More economical than the ordinary kinds and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders Sold only in cans

W T COLEMAN & CO Agents San Francisco

[illegible] & L[illegible]

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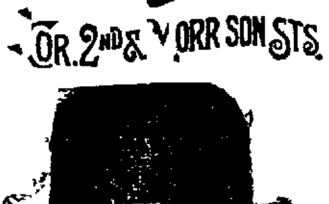

SPECIAL SALE.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Two Days Only!

Five cases elegant Black, Brown and Nutria

STIFF HATS.

$1.35 EACH!
$1.35 EACH!

These Hats are worth $25.00 at any time, and we will sell them, on this

Friday & Saturday Only

At this price They are the LATEST New York shapes Look in our Hat Window and see them and buy one.

Five cases Spring Suits for Men and Boys opened this week, all new and choice patterns, at very low prices

☞ No trouble to show our goods If you want good, honest value, call and see us

K[illegible] & L[illegible]

CLOTHIERS HATTERS

Cor 2nd & MORRISON STS

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT

WANTED A POSITION BY A YOUNG MAN as porter in wholesale house Address Y care Oregonian 4a3

WANTED SITUATION—TO DO GENERAL housework in an American family, or second work in hotel or boarding house 89 Second st. 5a3

AN ACTIVE INTELLIGENT YOUNG AMERICAN wishes a permanent position of any kind with opportunities for advancement Address C. P S Oregonian office 5a2

POSITION AS STENOGRAPHER WANTED BY young lady quick and accurate and the owner of a typewriter Address Stenographer 49 Jefferson st.

A SAWYER WANTS A POSITION HAD EIGHT years experience references given Address G T HEDRICK Middleton Or 4lm7

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING ALL kinds of repairing neatly done at reasonable prices. JOHN MARX & SOMMER CO Fifth st between H and I East Portland 28m1m

A POOR WOMAN WITH THREE SMALL CHILDREN wishes a situation to do housework or as housekeeper references exchanged Address P O Box 22 Drain Oregon 13m1m

WANTED—HELP

WANTED A COMPETENT KITCHEN GIRL for general housework Apply at 348 F st. 5a3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR DINING ROOM AND chamber work at St Lawrence hotel corner of Second and E streets 5a3

WANTED A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK good wages paid Apply 335 Morrison street corner Pacific 5a3

WANTED A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house for two persons to Jan 1 1889 Address S. Feuchtwanger care Neustadter Bros. 30mtf

$10,000 WANTED BY AN INCORPORATED company in which good returns can be realized Address E D C care Oregonian 28mtf

WANTED AGENTS

WANTED AGENTS FOR MADAM McCABE'S Health Corset and the Patented Folding Bustle Address I R Tappan Helena Montana 25m1mf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE 10 ACRES 2½ MILES FROM EAST Portland, partly cleared fine fruit and berry land for the very low price of $100 per acre 10 acres near Willsburg 7 acres in good state of cultivation good house small orchard some small fruit and berries fine rich level land is offered for $400 per acre 160 acres on Johnson's creek 5 miles from East Portland 80 acres good bottom land can be irrigated from fine springs timber alone is worth the money This is a very rare bargain at $40 per acre

LOGAN & McCOY

2m2m cor 4th and I sts E Portland

FOR SALE 12 LOTS WITH TWO HOUSES OF 7 and 8 rooms running water suitable location for manufacturing and [illegible] street car [illegible] works East Portland For particulars inquire at 128 Hall st Portland 5a4

FOR SALE 360 ACRES OF LAND THREE miles from Middleton Washington county Oregon Address Jos Delaney Overland Hotel First and C streets Portland

$4000 WILL BUY 10 ACRES 8 ACRES PERfectly cleared in hay and orchard no better land in the neighborhood lays on a beautiful slope good county road one-half mile from R R station 4 miles from court house of Portland easy payments Also the following in Stephens addition East Portland 50x100 feet with house of 7 rooms $1650 25x100 feet 4 room house $1250 Corner 48x100 feet $1250 with stable Quarter block with two houses $3700 all in close proximity to Jefferson street ferry I have also some cheap property in South Portland All of the above can be bought on easy terms J A ALLEN 6 Washington street up stairs 3atf

FOR SALE TWENTY ACRES OF LAND TWO miles from the city limits of East Portland all level and good land You can have it for $125 per acre one fourth cash balance in monthly installments [illegible] H B OATMAN 114 First st Portland.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE 13 HEAD OF FINE DRIVING AND draft horses Also one fine blood trotting stallion Apply to W H ISH at Great Western Stable Fifth and E streets 31m7

FOR SALE A 22 FOOT CENTER BOARD sloop adapted to Columbia river waters rigged and painted price $100 Address C B CARDINELL Box 434 Portland Or 5alm

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP THE FURNITURE of four rooms all new rooms to rent if desired Call at room 1 Stone's block First and Market sts ltf

FOR SALE—A LARGE HALL SAFE WITH burglar proof chest Apply to W A DALY & SON 15 Stark st. 14mtf

A FIRE PROOF SAFE FOR SALE—MEDIUM size, late style and in good order price $80 13mtf TELFER STEARNS & CO 7 Stark st.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF ELEGANT bar fixtures Apply corner of Third and Ash sts. 6tf F BOLTEFUHR.

BUSINESS CHANCES

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURING business The present owner of the business is a practical manufacturer and has plenty of sale for his goods He wants additional capital and a man who is able to take charge of the books with good references Capital required $4000—$5000 Particulars inquire of 5a6 KRAEMER & VOOS Room 5 Mickey Block

FOR SALE—VANCOUVER FLOURING MILLS a good investment Apply to L M Hidden Vancouver W T 4atf

FOR SALE—THE DRESSMAKING PARLORS corner 4th and Yamhill sts at a great sacrifice on account of going East The above described business has a big run of custom and pays well For information apply to Miss C A Frush on the premises 3atf

$2500 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN general merchandise store two hours from Portland best business opportunity in the North west Inquire of H E BATTIN & CO 130 Front st Portland 9a1m

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—TAN AND PLUSH BABY BUGGY ROBE between 7th and Washington and 4th and Taylor A reward will be paid the finder by returning same to Swett & Roberts, corner Front and Taylor sts. 5a3

TO RENT—

FOR RENT—FURNISHED keeping Inquire at

FOR RENT—FURNISHED one bay window front Inquire at Sixth street

FURNISHED ROOMS with use of bath

NICELY FURNISHED 402 Fourth st references

TWO PARTIES CAN furnished front room ly $22 50 per month

TWO ELEGANT each front room for housekeeping

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE rooms to respectable Fourth street corner

FOR RENT—GOOD ing at Front and LIN owner Room and Alder streets.

COMMERCIAL rooms to rent.

NICE SUITE OF ROOMS for dentist or doctor

FOR RENT—FRONT two large rooms men and wife with board

FOR RENT—TWO furnished front First and Morrison, store

TO RENT—HOUSES

FOR RENT—NEW near 18th. with hot water GARDNER'S

FOR RENT—STORE modern improvements Boyd & Arnold,

FOR RENT—A FIVE Alder street, shed and for small family

FOR RENT—A between The improvements st. between

TO RENT—ROOMS

FOR RENT—FRONT board nicely reasonable 194 Columbia

SPECIAL

MONEY SAVED stock at Lo in the city R M OFF st. cor

COUPON—FOR EACH pons cut from the Oregonian cents and returned to land that paper will be

FLY SCREENS—THE and cheapest. near Taylor

HAVE YOUR ROOMS sured by the Portland 245 Second st

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE further use of our Portland Or March 27

REWARD—I WILL dollars for the arrest caught stealing the of Alder st

NOTICE OF REMOVAL will remove on February From street to they will carry a full Supplies

THE ANNUAL MEETING the day of will convene at at 3 o'clock P M on the 29a10

JOHN THOMPSON pointed agent of Columbia Paper chase for as kinds of 45 and 147 F

PROPOSALS—FOR furnishing wood for the term of one year received until Tuesday ply to Capt Robertson, 4atf

NOTICE IS HEREBY of Street Marlow & chants Retail Commercial Cal having been indebtedness of said firm and the management will be conducted by Portland, Oregon, this

SAN FRANCISCO We hereby appoint the Merchants' Retail Francisco for Oregon, tana, to succeed the Merchant C H HAYWARD, President

TO CONTRACTORS received at the office follow a work on the road 000 lineal feet where 1000 lineal feet the line 65 000 cubic right to reject any specifications signed

ARRIVED—MRS. DR. York, the world-renowned Queen Trance Medium Westwood I a seventh tell has the power of tell your entire life dead trance Every full names of her callers fat re he band or wife Tells all we business tents she tells your riage the names of all scription. Gives advice speculations, etc. fail Tells your life causes speedy and happy the separated in dium can. Removes vice gives good luck mine spirit mediums veals everything who can excel her past present and future who are in trouble other mediums are and be convinced that Mrs true Persons will save calling on the genuine going to others. Read pers say of her Mrs. Dr. who predicted the election this paper nine weeks There is no doubt but greatest medium An elegant gold watch Westwood by one of her count of one of her predictions Fee $2 and upwards. Office hours 9 A M to and call early N B

COMMISSION

SUTTON & BEEBE, naval stores, 16 N Front

ALLEN & LEWIS duce Merchants Front

H. E. BATTIN & CO Merchants and Produce

C. CÆSAR & CO SHIPPING Merchants 20 North

MASON, EHRMAN & CO cers and Commission North Front street, Portland

MILLER & WEST Commission Merchants duce 107 Front street, between

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO Commission Merchants Archipelago Lime Co.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE Grocer dealer in seeds foreign and Front and Alder streets,

HERMAN METZGER Pelts Furs, Wool mission Merchant, Front Or Liberal cash advances

MACHINERY

TRENKMAN & WOLFF F and Third sts shutters and machinery and moulding tools

SMITH & WATSON lier & Co Vault Linings, kinds Mining Machinery set works Casting gines Boilers, etc. and Hall streets, Portland

MISCELLANEOUS

MME NELSON THE past present and fairs from 9 A M to 134 Stark st bet Sixth

MRS. T B. McMILLAN Diagnosis and healing cialty The poor treated office bet C and D, East Portland.

WHOLESALE

ALLEN & LEWIS, corner North Front

CORBITT & MACLEAY cers and Commission street Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT cers Forwarding Nos 46 and 48 Front

WHOLESALE

OREGON OIL Company Milan Addition,

NEUSTADTER Boss of the Furnishing Goods 71 Front street,

MONEY TO ture and proval) at

E.